

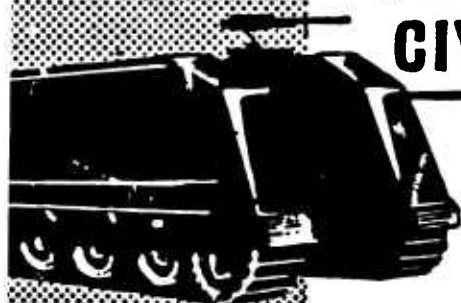
UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND

QUARRY HEIGHTS
CANAL ZONE

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CIVIC ACTION PROJECTS REPORT

1 JAN 1965 — 31 DEC 1965



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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND
Quarry Heights, Canal Zone

SC(ES)

22 June 1966

SUBJECT: Civic Action Projects Report

TO: SEE DISTRIBUTION

1. Reference: JCS message 003679 DTG 101658Z June 1965.

2. In accordance with reference, the Annual Civic Action
Project Report for the period 1 January 1965 through 31 December
1965 is submitted herewith.

This report is by country in alphabetical order and
consists of three volumes as follows:

a. Volume I - -

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia

b. Volume II - -

Costa Rica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala

c. Volume III - -

Honduras
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1965 CIVIC ACTION PROJECTS REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Volume I

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>PAGE NO</u>
Argentina	1 - 46
Bolivia	47 - 148
Brazil	149 - 194
Chile	195 - 242
Colombia	243 - 279

CIVIC ACTION REPORT

ARGENTINA



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ARGENTINA

NARRATIVE

1. EFFECTIVENESS

a. Each military service in Argentina conducts its own independent civic action program with no coordination at the national level. The Army has a well-organized, fully documented civic action program which is energetically pursued and is well received by the public. Because of a serious lack of resources the program in the past has consisted of numerous small projects in the areas of disaster relief, education, health and sanitation and small construction projects; however, great strides have been made in the last few months to escalate the program in both the field of education and construction. The program has had notable success in making possible social and economic progress in the marginal zones and under-developed areas of the country. The enlargement and organization of the civic action program has improved the Army's efforts in behalf of the community and has strengthened the ties between the military and the civilians. In addition to the nine major projects listed in this report there are literally hundreds of lesser projects in the fields of education, sanitation, sports, transportation, Boy Scout support and public works. In addition, there are the unpublicized services provided by the Army to neighbors in isolated areas such as free or low-rate water, electricity and medical care.

b. The Gendarmeria Nacional reports to the Secretary of War but generally operates as an independent activity. Civic action is conducted in accordance with Army directives received from the regional Army commanders. Their program is effective and creates a firm band of friendship between the military and the civilians living near the borders of the country. Limited resources restrict the size of the civic action projects of the Gendarmeria but do not limit the enthusiasm or the number of small village activities that contribute to the effectiveness of any civic action program. The Gendarmeria has one large continuing project which is included in this report. The remainder of the civic action effort consists of small projects.

c. The Argentine Navy's efforts in the civic action field result from the geographic idiosyncrasies of the country and by their desire to accept civic responsibilities which will assist the community without detracting from the primary security mission and which will not compete with private enterprise. The Navy, as

ARGENTINA

a result of the dramatic and newsworthy nature of many of their humanitarian and lifesaving actions, probably enjoy a more popular public image than either of the other two services.

d. The Argentine Air Force has a peculiar organization in which certain civilian governmental functions are part of the Air Force. Civil Aeronautics is an organic component of the Air Force and is charged with the development of civilian airports and their facilities. As a result, civic action is evident but is in the form of an assigned mission. The National Aeronautical Manufacturing and Research Bureau also is under the Secretary of the Air Force and produces automobiles, motorcycles, and other commercial type products that are provided to private citizens and community governmental agencies. Otherwise, civic action has been dedicated to "people-to-people" community projects. Mostly action has been centered around children, the aged, and Indian communities. Support comes from financial contributions from Air Force members, fraternal orders, business organizations, and municipal authorities. Coordination and ground work are done entirely by Argentine Air Force members. Many one-time missions are accomplished as they occur such as assisting in rescue during floods and other disasters. Civic action has been a key factor in creating a favorable image of the Argentine Air Force base assisting the underprivileged, providing transportation to remote areas, and conducting rescue work.

e. Most Successful Types of Civic Action Projects

(1) Public works (bridges, roads, schools, communication lines). These projects are permanent and visible and benefit a large number of people.

(2) Educational programs (literacy training for adults, technical vocational training for short term soldiers). These programs provide two favorable results:

(a) Social - education develops the mentality of the citizen which in turn permits him to work for the development of the country.

(b) Economic - an educated man becomes a factor in production and a factor in consumption.

(3) Transportation to remote areas by air and water.

ARGENTINA

f. Least Successful Types of Civic Action Projects

(1) Public works that appear to the civilians to be in competition with local civilian enterprise. Normally, the Army works where it is not economically feasible for a civilian contractor.

(2) Civilian use of military facilities when such use benefits only a small number of people and proves to be a burden to the troops.

g. Publicity Efforts. Continued emphasis is placed upon the value of publicizing the civic action program. Although improvement has been noted in the rural areas, there is relatively little civic action coverage in the newspapers of the large cities. For this reason the Army, with its interest pointed toward favorable public reaction to its activities, sponsored a large Army Week exposition in Buenos Aires during June 1965 to publicize its varied activities in support of the civilian well-being. This Army Week program which was presented on a larger scale than ever before, was well attended and well received. The Air Force sponsors an Air Force Day (open house) each year on its birthday, 10 August. However, this is mainly to publicize official Air Force operations and is not directed toward publicizing Air Force civic action accomplishments and programs. This program accomplished the purpose for which it was intended and was well attended and received by the public.

2. PROBLEM AREAS

a. The Argentine Army has a shortage of heavy engineer construction equipment, a shortage of funds to purchase repair parts for non-MAP engineer equipment and encounters a lack of coordination between military and civilian agencies interested in similar activities such as slum clearance.

b. The Navy is unable to finance the replacement of obsolete equipment.

3. ACTION TAKEN TO OVERCOME PROBLEMS

a. The U. S. is assisting Argentina to obtain heavy engineering equipment through the Military Assistance Program. The Argentine Army has concentrated all non-MAP engineer equipment in one battalion where a rebuild shop has been established. This

ARGENTINA

consolidation of equipment, parts, and talent in one location has resulted in the repair of much previously inoperable equipment. Provincial governors are attempting to arrange the financing for purchase of engineer equipment with provincial banks. The funds would be repaid by projects completed and reimbursed on a contract basis. These do not, however, compete with civilian contractors since the Army works in isolated areas not attractive to civilian firms.

b. The Military Assistance Program is assisting, to a degree, in alleviating the Navy's obsolescent equipment problem. The scope of this problem, however, is so great that it will be years before appreciable progress is noted.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING THE PROGRAM

a. Argentine military officers could benefit by contact with other Latin American personnel participating in civic action to exchange ideas. This is being partially implemented by certain Argentine officers attending a three-week Civic Action Planning Course conducted by the U. S. Army School of the Americas, Canal Zone, in March 1966.

b. Publicity at the national level such as in metropolitan newspapers or by preparation of a civic action film for showing in civilian and military theaters.

5. TOTAL U. S. MILITARY PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO CIVIC ACTION

a. Full Time. One.

b. Part Time. One.

6. TOTAL HOST COUNTRY MILITARY PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO CIVIC ACTION

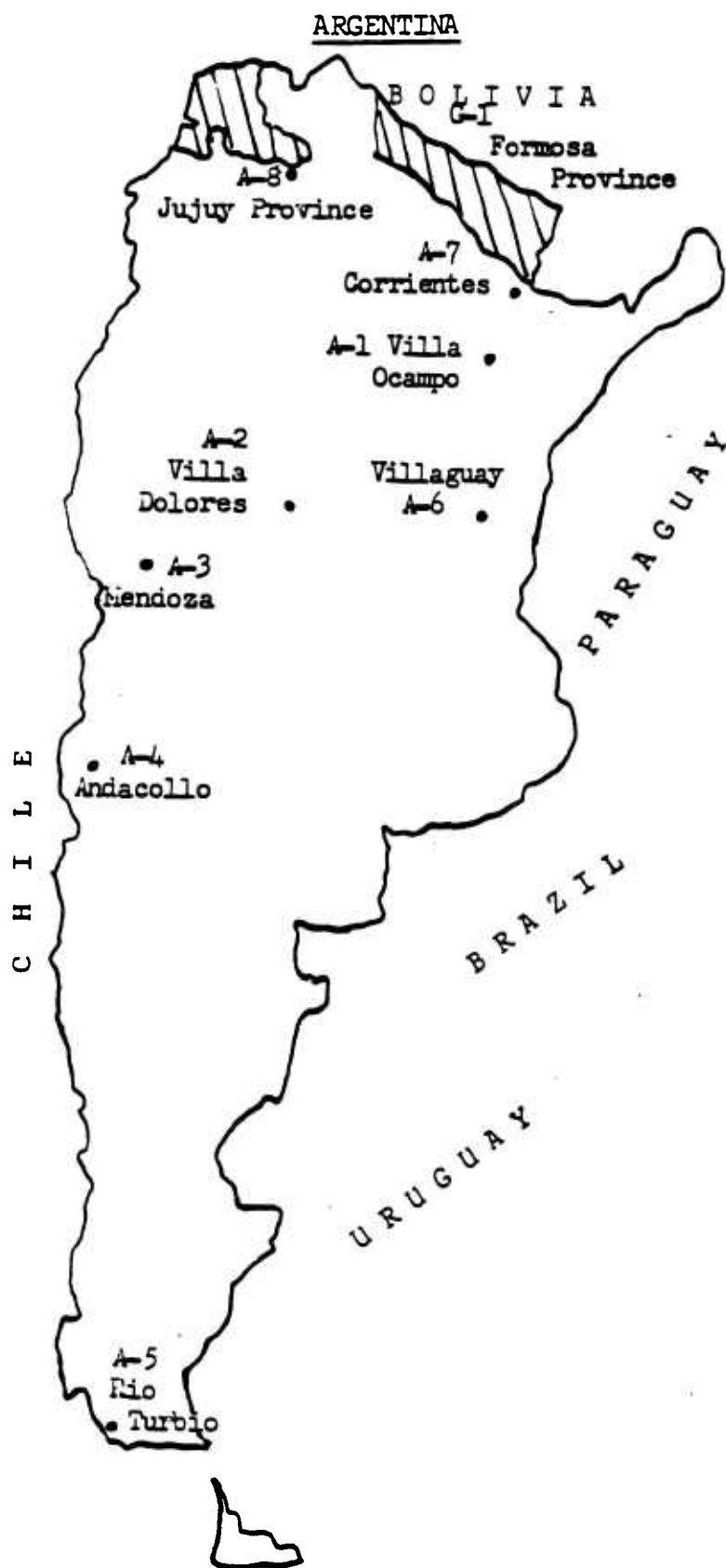
a. No Argentine Army personnel are assigned full-time to civic action. Since civic action is integrated into the organic structure of the Army, most military personnel are exposed part-time to civic action.

b. Two-thousand-eight-hundred personnel, or 8% of the Argentine Navy, are assigned full-time or part-time to civic action.

c. No Air Force personnel are assigned full-time to civic action. The number assigned part-time is unknown.

CIVIC ACTION PROJECTS

ARGENTINE ARMY



ARGENTINA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-1.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Ocampo Bridge.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Five Km east of Villa Ocampo, Province of Santa Fe (Villa Ocampo is a small town approximately 90 Km north of Reconquista and across the Parana River from Bella Vista).
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Two-lane wooden highway bridge across the Parana Mini and Pindo Rivers. This bridge is 800 meters long, 3 meters wide, and has a capacity of 40 tons. This project is the first (and longest) of four bridges required to provide a road from Santa Fe Provincial Route 11 (main north-south highway) to a ferry site at Puerto Ocampo. This phase I of a road-ferry complex will provide a rapid connection between the provinces of Santa Fe and Corrientes which, though neighbors, are now virtually isolated from each other. Parallel to the Parana River is an almost impenetrable band of swamp 5-10 Km in width. The only other ferry within hundreds of kilometers requires three hours for navigation of the meandering rivers through the swamp and marshland. This road will provide a ready outlet for the rich agricultural areas of Corrientes Province.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. July 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. July 1966 (Phase I).
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. 160.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Not applicable.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Severe flooding in the Chaco Province is delaying the receipt of lumber required for wood piles.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.

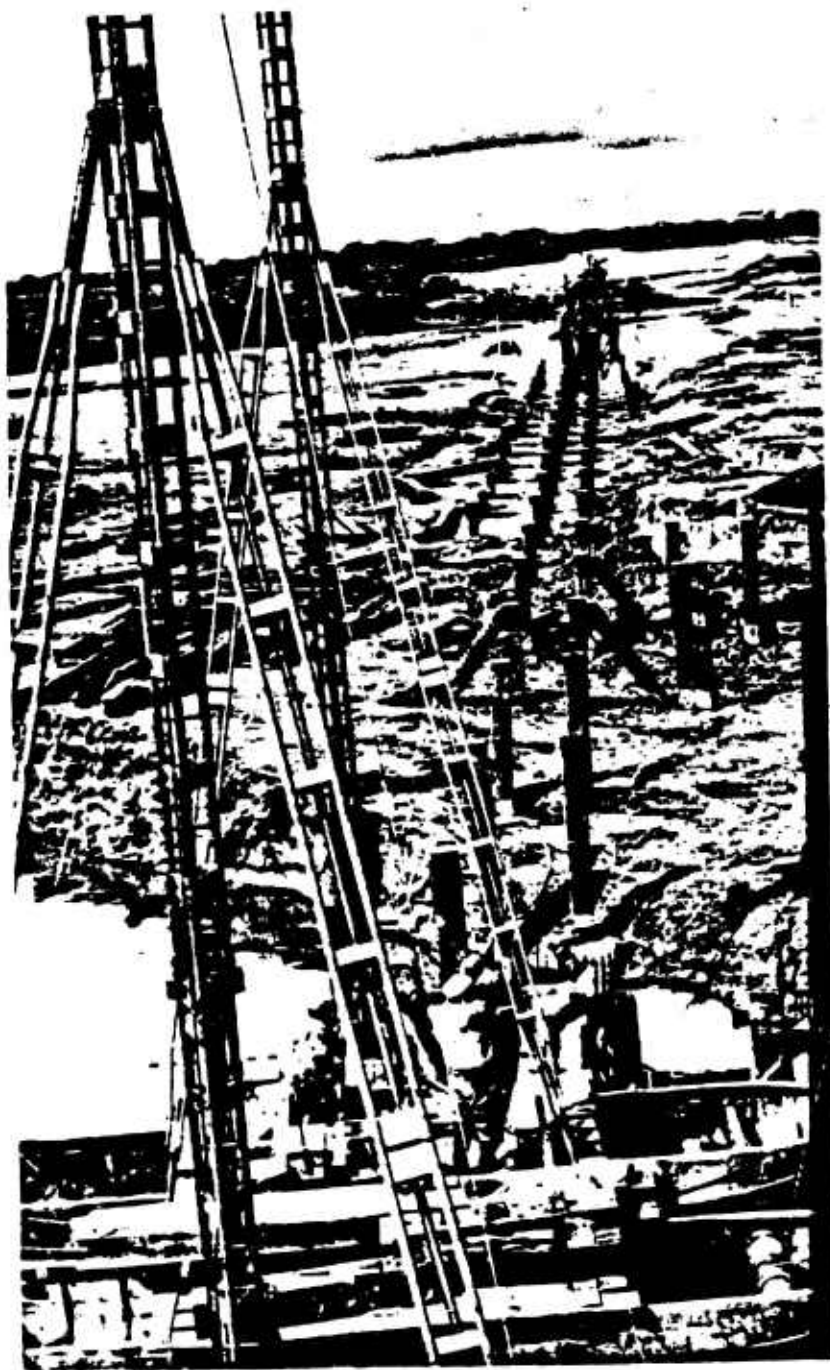
ARGENTINA

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Project is being accomplished by a detachment from the 121st Engineer Construction Battalion which has a camp at the site which is approximately 300 Km north of Santa Fe where the battalion is stationed. The battalion commander, operating as a contractor, has a formal contract with the province. Payments received for the work do not cover the battalion operating expenses, but they assist with the purchase of required materials. The remainder of the cost is borne by the Army. Due to the isolated location of this project, civilian contractors were not interested.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

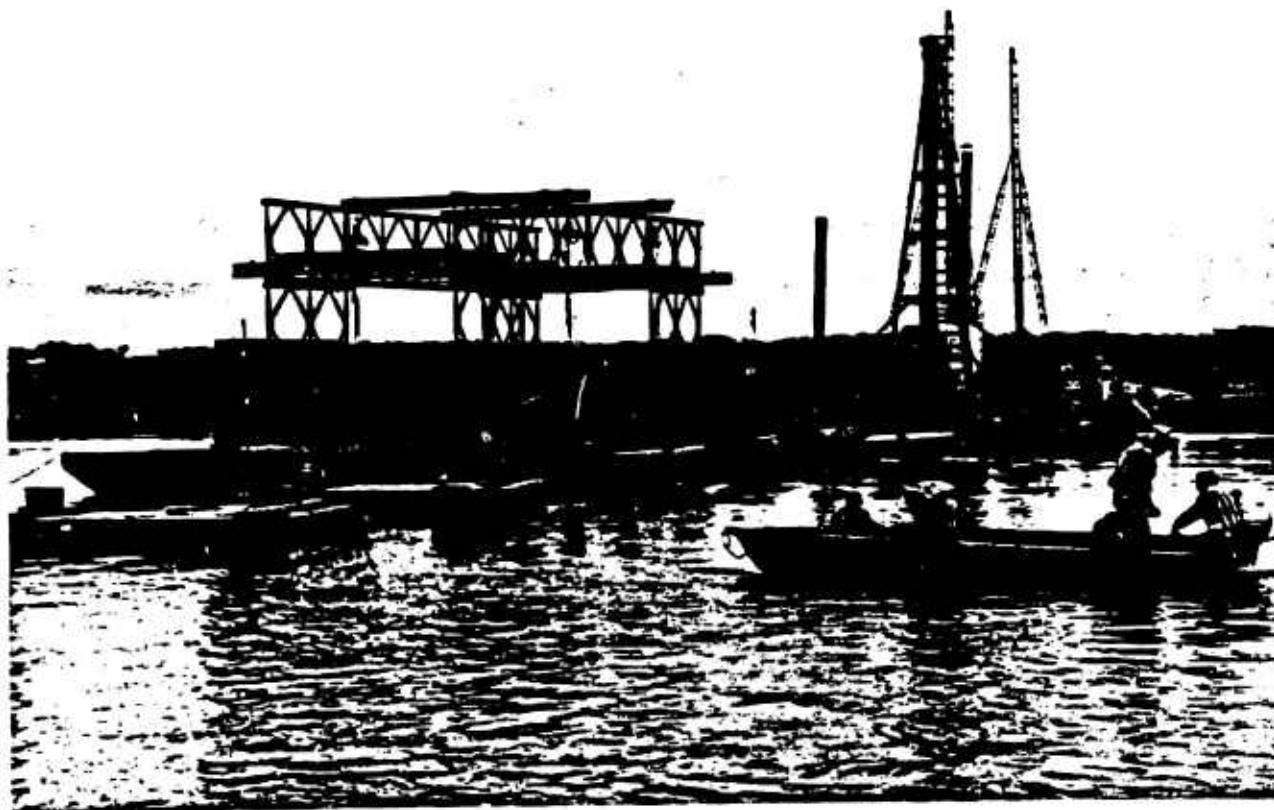
13. PUBLICITY. There has been no national publicity yet, but during December the Army flew a group of newspaper men to the site for detailed coverage.

ARGENTINA



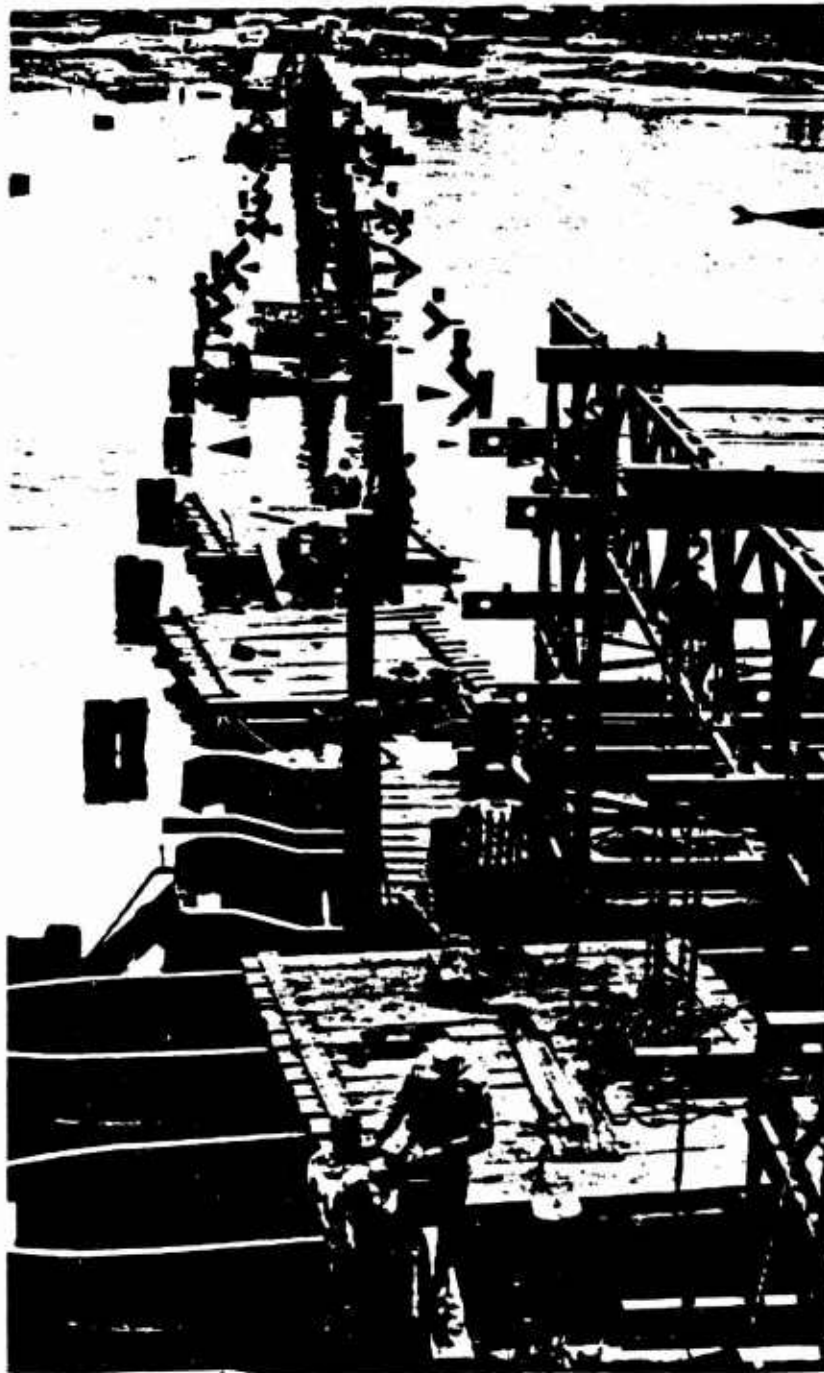
A-1
Villa Ocampo Bridge

ARGENTINA



A-1
Villa Ocampo Bridge

ARGENTINA



A-1
Villa Ocampo Bridge

ARGENTINA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-2.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Altas Cumbres Road.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Villa Dolores, Province of Cordoba (30 kilometers southwest of Cordoba City).
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Mountain road between Province of San Luis and Cordoba. This road is 12 kilometers long and 3.5 meters wide.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. July 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. September 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Civilian. 130.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 20.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Not applicable.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Not applicable.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Project was accomplished by the 141st Engineer Combat Battalion and personnel from the Highway Department of Cordoba Province.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Local only.

ARGENTINA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-3.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Mendoza - Portillo Road.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Frontier with Chile, Mendoza Province.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. International road over the Andes between Argentina and Chile. This mountain road will connect with existing roads and provide a link between Mendoza, Argentina and the ski resort, Portillo, Chile. This road will be 45 kilometers long and 4.5 meters wide.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. October 1964.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. October 1967.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. 135.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Five kilometers.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Extremely rugged terrain.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Project is being accomplished by the 141st Engineer Construction Battalion in coordination with the Province of Mendoza. This engineer unit has very little equipment other than picks and shovels. Some equipment support is furnished by the Highway Department of Mendoza Province.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Good local publicity and occasional national publicity.

ARGENTINA



A-3
Mendoza-Portillo Road

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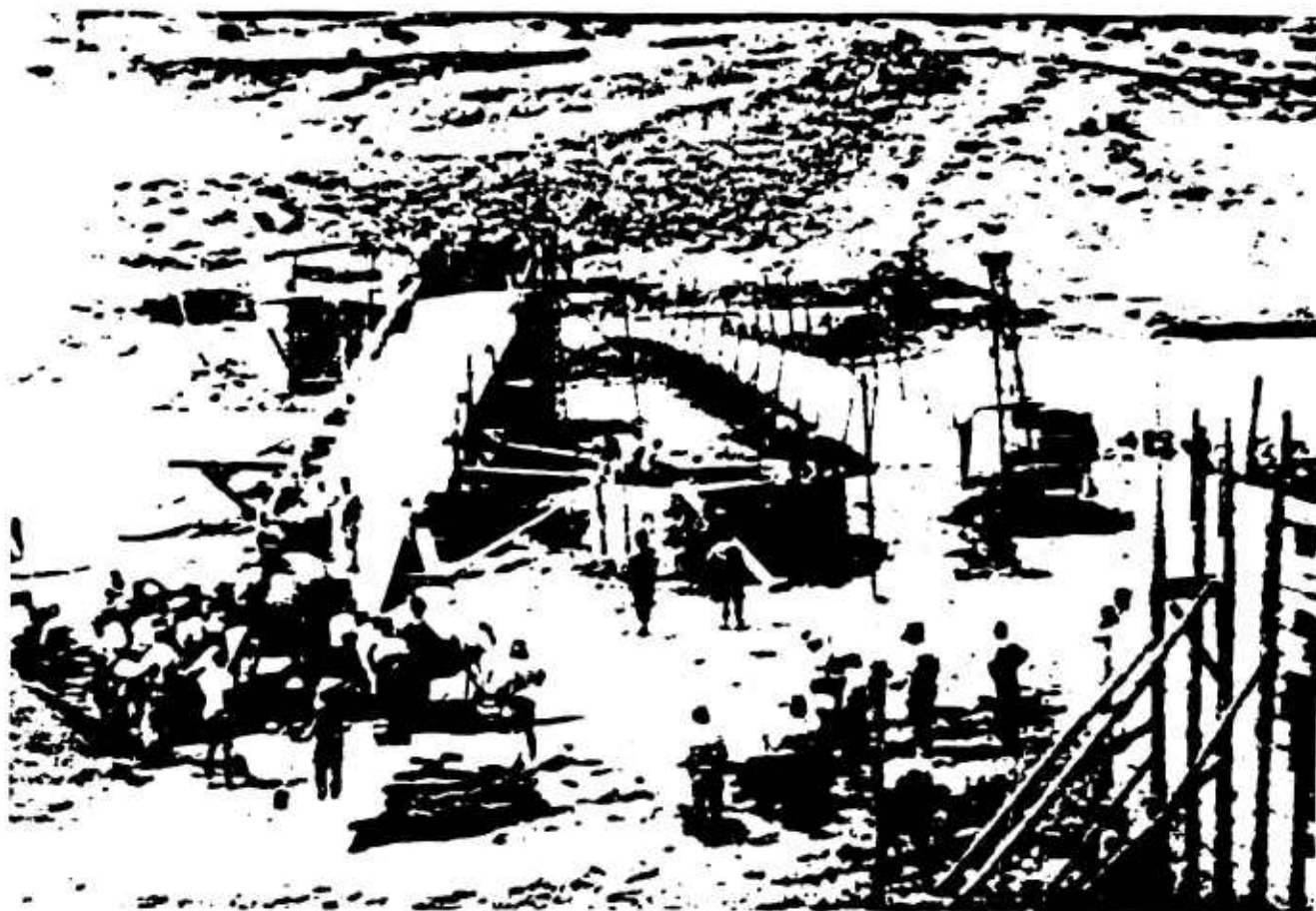


A-3
Mendoza-Portillo Road

ARGENTINA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-4.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Andacollo Bridge.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. 150 Km northwest of Neuquen, Province of Neuquen.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Concrete bridge on a mountain road in the Andes. This bridge will provide the first vehicular link for two previously isolated parts of Neuquen Province. This bridge will be 110 meters long, 4.5 meters wide, with a capacity of 40 tons.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. October 1964.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. December 1966.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. 165.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Mobilization of the detachment, construction of a temporary bridge for use of workmen and completion of 70% of the work on the concrete piers.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Weather and isolated location. Project is being constructed under difficult conditions because of the frequent sudden rises of the river and the extreme cold which prohibits work in the winter and restricts work in all but mid-summer. Temporary bridge was washed out by a sudden mountain flood.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. A MAP-supported unit is constructing this bridge, but no MAP construction equipment required for this project has been received.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Project is being accomplished by the 181st Engineer Construction Battalion. Equipment support (dozer and concrete mixer) is being obtained from the Province of Neuquen.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Good local publicity, very little national coverage.

ARGENTINA



A-4
Andacollo Bridge

ARGENTINA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-5.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. "Mina 1" Road.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Rio Turbio, Province of Santa Cruz.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Construction of a two kilometer mountain road near the border with Chile to facilitate the movement of workers to the mining area of Rio Turbio. In addition to the road which is the major project, a small lodge was constructed for the use of the Gendarmeria Nacional and travelers in the area.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 3 March 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 28 March 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. 120.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Not applicable.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Not applicable.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Project was accomplished by the 181st Engineer Combat Battalion under the direction of the Highway Department of the Province of Santa Cruz.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Local publicity only.

ARGENTINA



A-5
"Mina 1" Road (Rio Turbio)
20

ARGENTINA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-6.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Raices Bridge.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. 25 kilometers west of Villaguay, Province of Entre Rios.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Bailey Bridge (double single) (on main highway). This bridge is 33 meters long with a capacity of 35 tons.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 2 July 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 8 July 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. 34.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Not applicable.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Not applicable.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Project was accomplished by the 2nd Engineer Company under the direction of the Highway Department of the Province of Entre Rios.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Local publicity only.

ARGENTINA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-7.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Corrientes - Paso Telephone Line.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Corrientes in Province of Corrientes.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Construction of 11 kilometers of telephone lines between the City of Corrientes and Paso de la Patria on the Rio Parana. Paso de la Patria is an important tourist center where the international Dorado fishing contests are held.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 November 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 25 November 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. 30.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Not applicable.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Not applicable.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Project was accomplished by the 7th Communications Company.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Local publicity only.

ARGENTINA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-8.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Literacy Training for Adult Civilians - Jujuy.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Jujuy Province.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Literacy training for adult civilians who live near Army camps. Pilot project was started in May 1965 in Jujuy Province. Project has been extremely successful and will be extended to other provinces as soon as facilities become available.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. May 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing project.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. Unknown, but many personnel participate part time each day.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. Unknown, but program is conducted in coordination with the Ministry of Education.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Not applicable.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. All military units in Jujuy Province.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Excellent local and national coverage including frequent participation and interest by the Secretary of War.

ARGENTINA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-9.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Vocational Training for Conscriptees.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Various units throughout the Army.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Program of technical vocational training for conscriptees was initiated to attempt to send a trained man back to civilian life in order that he might better his own standard of living and help raise the standards of his community. Pilot project was started in May 1965 and will be expanded as soon as funds become available to prepare additional unit areas for this type of training. Where possible, training on a limited scale will be started immediately.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. May 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing project.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. Unknown.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. Unknown.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Not applicable.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Insufficient equipment for training.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Military units in various parts of the country selected to participate in program.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Local coverage only.

ARGENTINA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-10.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Miscellaneous Activities.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Various locations where the Army is stationed.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Army civic action activities far exceed the nine other projects included in this report. Where the Army lives it becomes a part of the community and shares equally in good times and bad. In addition to routine social and athletic contacts, the Army provides, in varying degrees depending upon the need, medical service, potable water and electricity. If these services are not available in areas where the Army is located, the Army provides such services for itself and makes the same available to the near-by community either free or at a reasonable rate.

Minor construction and repair projects for the benefit of their neighbors are accomplished as routine daily activities. Likewise group transportation for community events is freely provided within the capabilities of the Army units.

Disaster relief and construction of preventive works such as levees or forest fire breaks are an integral part of the Army's assistance to the civilian population.

5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. Continuing.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL. Unknown.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Not applicable.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. As stated in paragraph 4.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Local and some national publicity.

ARGENTINA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. G-1.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Road Project - Formosa Province.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Formosa Province near the border between Argentina and Paraguay.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The Road Construction Division of the National Gendarmeria since it was organized in the Province of Formosa, has constructed approximately 2,500 kilometers of roads with the necessary bridges and culverts. This work has greatly benefitted numerous towns of that Province and has greatly enhanced their commercial enterprises.

During 1960 this Division, in collaboration with the Provincial and National Highway Departments, carried out, a road building program to join the towns of Pirine, Laguna Blanca and Ibarreta. This task demanded ingenious efforts for in order to carry it out an 80 meter wide swath had to be cut through 40 kilometers of virgin forests. In addition numerous bridges, culverts and drainage systems had to be constructed to overcome the topographic features along its route.

It also accomplished, in coordination with the Nacional Highway Department which furnished technical advice, the reconstruction of over 30 kilometers of National Route Number 95 to convert it into an all-weather road.

At the present time, this Division is undertaking the construction of more than 250 kilometers of roads in the northern part of the Province as part of a large road-building plan, in conjunction with the National Road Commission, to benefit a vast region which has been practically isolated from the rest of the country.

This plan covers the following sections of road: from Mission Tacaagle to Porteno Nuevo, Porteno Nuevo to Posta Lencinas on National Route No 86 and from Porteno Neuvo to Fortin Leyes on National Route No 95, a distance of 100 kilometers. In that same region, a study is being carried out for 150 kilometers connecting route between National Routes 86 and 95.

Thus, the National Gendarmeria is contributing to the progress of the further-most areas of the country by furnishing manpower to carry out tasks beneficial to the population and which tend to enhance the development of Argentina.

ARGENTINA

5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1960.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL. Unknown.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Initial report.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Lack of construction equipment.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. None.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Local only.

ARGENTINA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. N-1.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Rescue service for civilians at sea and in coastal waters.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Not applicable.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The Argentine Navy and Coast Guard maintain well trained crews, vessels and aircraft to be utilized in the event of shipwrecks or aircraft accidents at sea. They have demonstrated both willingness and capability in past situations and have received favorable publicity for their efforts. The men and equipment used are not formed into a search and rescue unit, as such, since their financial resources and geographic situation with relation to the sea would not permit this. Destroyers, HU-16 aircraft, helicopters and Coast Guard vessels are utilized in this operation.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. Not applicable.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. 700.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. During the past year the Argentine Navy engaged in considerable activity relating to their rescue service, several notable and newsworthy incidents were:
 - a. Rescue of crew and passengers of burning and sinking ferry-boat "Ciudad de Asuncion" in the River Plate.
 - b. Gallant but futile effort against fire on-board the oiler "Director Madariaga" at Comodoro Rivadavia.
 - c. Navy C-54, recently purchased from the U. S. Navy, was the first aircraft to arrive in Chile with medical supplies and personnel, foodstuffs and clothing following the April 1965 earthquake.

ARGENTINA

9. PROBLEM AREAS. Antiquated and inefficient equipment.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. MAP-furnished spare parts for ships and aircraft, auxiliary equipments and limited personnel training. Senior U. S. Naval Adviser operates a C-47 aircraft which is available, upon request, to assist in search and rescue operations.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Basic annual outlay estimated by Argentine Navy to be 500 million pesos. This amount is increased by the costs involved in each occurrence.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None known, except the possible replacement of expended medical supplies by the International Red Cross.
13. PUBLICITY. Excellent to outstanding national and international publicity.

ARGENTINA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. N-2.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Integral Survey of River Plate.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Buenos Aires Area.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The Navy Hydrographic Service is engaged in a survey of the River Plate. The main object of the survey is to attempt to find an economical and practical method to deepen and to widen the river channel and to prevent siltage. At present, ships with a draft greater than 26 feet cannot enter the harbor of Buenos Aires and, for the most part, cannot navigate the River Plate. If successful, this project would vastly increase the commercial capacity of the port of Buenos Aires. Results are also expected to provide information concerning fish life, sea beds, bottom conditions, bridge foundations, tide predictions and meteorological facts.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. January 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Approximately July 1968.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. 700.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. Unknown.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Initial report. Progress to date unknown.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None known.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Fifteen vessels, mostly small craft of the Hydrographic service employed. Overall project cost estimated by Argentine Navy to be 400 million pesos.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Excellent local and national coverage.

ARGENTINA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. N-3.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Hydrographic Services.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Not applicable.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The Argentine Navy regularly verifies the coastlines of Argentina and corrects existing nautical charts. They publish lists of beacons, maritime signals and radio aids to navigation. The tide tables, nautical calendar and "Notices to Mariners," published by the Navy, provide vital information to civilian seamen. The construction and maintenance of lighthouses, buoys, and radio aids to navigation has long been recognized by cognizant civilians as a useful and effective demonstration of the Navy's interest in their civic action responsibility. These activities also include a Maritime Meteorological Service and the National Time Service.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. Unknown.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing activity.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. Unknown.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. Unknown.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Not applicable.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None known.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. Limited use of communications equipment and training provided under the auspices of MAP.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. There are no figures available on the overall cost of the Hydrographic Services included within this project category.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None known.
13. PUBLICITY. Excellent.

ARGENTINA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. N-4.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Medical Attention for Civilians.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Not applicable.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Because of the vastness and virgin nature of the southern part of Argentina, the Navy, in that area, performs many functions associated with medicine which would normally be handled by civilian institutions. For example, the Naval Base at Ushuaia provides the only medical attention available to the population. Aside from their hospital facilities, they provide evacuation to medical centers in Buenos Aires when necessary. In disasters and epidemics they provide transportation, inoculations, food and clothing to the stricken. The Naval Air Transport Command, since 1957, has flown more than 1,000 civilian patients in 400 flights over a million kilometers in approximately 2,000 flight hours - free of charge.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. Not applicable.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing activity.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. Approximately 100 (part time).
 - c. Host Country Civilian. Unknown.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Not applicable.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Aging aircraft and financial burden of replacement.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None. Attempts to secure MAP support for these aircraft have been unsuccessful. Medical evacuation and humanitarian flights can be provided in disasters, upon request, by a U. S. Navy C-47 operated by the Senior Naval Adviser, Argentina.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Not available.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None known.
13. PUBLICITY. Outstanding local and sometimes national coverage.

ARG

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. N-
2. NAME OF PROJECT. ShL.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Buenos Aires.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Because of the general lack of dry-docking, ship construction and ship repair facilities in Argentina, the Navy utilizes its facilities, on a non-competitive basis with civilian industry, to repair national and foreign merchant ships, as well as Argentine Naval vessels. The Buenos Aires Naval Arsenal (ship repair facility) is the largest contributor in this endeavor, having repaired 200 merchant ships in the last year, earning 1,000 million pesos and providing employment to more than 3,000 civilian laborers.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. Not applicable.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing activity - will terminate upon growth of civilian industry.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. 150.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 3,000.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Not applicable.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Antiquated equipment.
10. U.S. SUPPORT. A. U. S. Navy floating drydock, on loan to the Argentine Navy, provides the versatility needed in the Buenos Aires Arsenal. This activity is not supported under MAP but could certainly augment its production capability with the provision of a number of modern lathes, drill presses, etc.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Believed to be self-supporting.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Excellent local coverage.

ARGENTINA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. N-6.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Utilization of Navy Cargo Ships and Aircraft in Civilian Role.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Not applicable.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The Navy provides cargo and civilian personnel lift facilities to the remote southern ports and towns. This operation is commercially unattractive, since the ports are undeveloped and weather militates against rapid cargo handling. Insufficient airborne passenger traffic and lack of aircraft facilities cause the area to be ignored by the commercial airlines. Without the services of the Argentine Navy, the southern region would be isolated from the remainder of Argentina. In any given year, Navy ships average 56 voyages, travel 175,000 miles and carry 100,000 tons of general cargo, 38,000 tons of coal, 56,000 tons of combustible fuels, 20,000 cylinders of gas, and 2,500 passengers. On a yearly basis, the Naval Air Transport Command carries 2,300 military and civilian passengers and 500 tons of cargo to this remote area while contributing the use of their aircraft and 5,000 hours of flight time to the operation.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. Not applicable.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing activity.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. Approximately 1,500 (part time).
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Not applicable.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Aging ships and aircraft.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None of the ships or aircraft engaged in this operation are supported under MAP. Training in U. S. Navy schools for a small percentage of the personnel involved contributes to a limited degree to support this project.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Financial data unavailable.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Outstanding coverage.

ARGENTINA

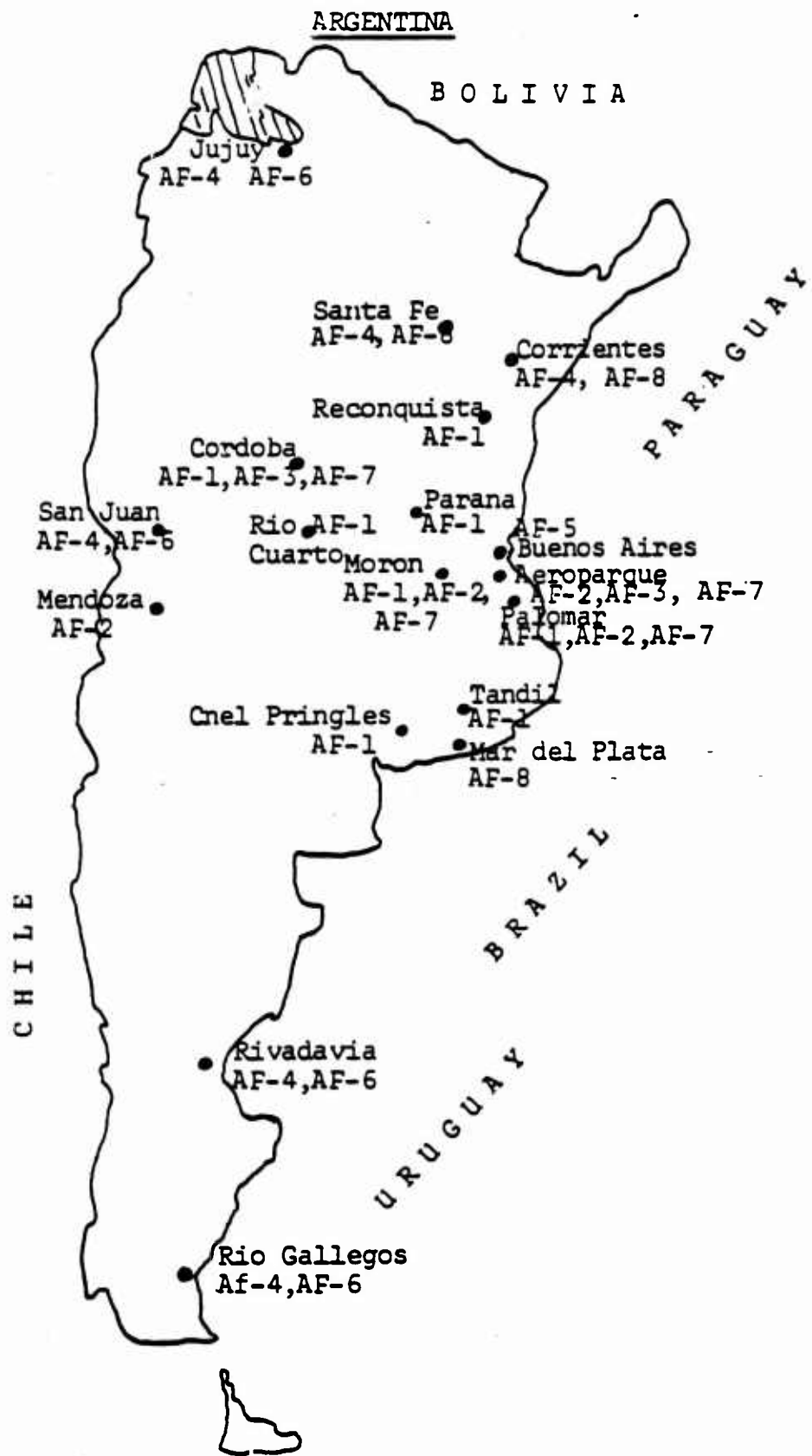
1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. N-7.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Miscellaneous Activities.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Many areas near the sea coast.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Aside from the civic action functions which are listed in the project format, the Argentine Navy engages in additional activity which does not lend itself to inclusion herein, either because of its relatively small scope, or because of its normal inclusions in other fields of endeavor. These actions, however, contribute to the popular civic image of the Argentine Navy. They award scholarships, assist orphanages, perform at civic functions with displays or demonstrations, participate actively in athletics, and in general utilize their resources generously to assist the civilian populations of remote areas within close proximity to their bases.

The Navy also sponsors free education and apprenticeship training for young men, and uses its training facilities to indoctrinate civilian entities in such common endeavors as fire-fighting, security, first aid, etc.

5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. Continuing.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL. Unknown.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Not applicable.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. As stated in paragraph 4.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Local and some national publicity.

CIVIC ACTION PROJECTS

ARGENTINE AIR FORCE



ARGENTINA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. AF-1.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. School improvement.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Country-wide.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Improvement of school facilities and feeding accommodations. Ninety elementary schools involved.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1958.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. Approximately 9,000 (all Air Force).
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Not applicable.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Lack of officially allocated funds by which pace and quality of project could be increased.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. All Air Force personnel contribute from personal funds only.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. None nationally, although some news items and photographs have been published in local newspapers where projects are underway.

ARGENTINA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. AF-2.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Flag presentations.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Aeroparque, Mendoza, Moron, and Palomar.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Thirty-eight flags given to elementary schools during appropriate ceremonies.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 January 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. 200.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Not applicable.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Negative.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. The Air Force carries out this project in order to enhance patriotism and to win interest and respect for the military.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. News articles appear from time to time in local newspapers describing the flag presentation ceremonies.

ARGENTINA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. AF-3.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Transportation of school children.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Aeroparque and Corduba.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. At intervals, throughout the year, 280 school children were brought into Buenos Aires and other cities to visit Air Force Bases for familiarization.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 January 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL.
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. 500.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Not applicable.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. The Air Force continues to provide buses for this project.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. News items and photographs have appeared in newspapers describing this project.

ARGENTINA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. AF-4.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Air transportation for emergency patients.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Corrientes, Juyjuy, Rio Gallegos, Rivadavia, San Juan, and Santa Fe areas.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The Air Force provided air transportation for 76 emergency patients requiring evacuation from remote areas to hospitals.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 January 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. 65.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. Five.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Not applicable.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. The Air Force would be more effective in this project if it had more modern aircraft available, such as the UH-1D helicopter.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. The Air Force provides emergency air transport for patients when called upon to do so and where possible with equipment available.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Some publicity was afforded this project by local newspapers and movie news.

ARGENTINA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. AF-5.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Insect control.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Buenos Aires area.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The Air Force provided helicopters for spray missions to control insects in certain areas. Thirty-two missions were flown.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 January 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. 10.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Not applicable.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None, however, project would be more efficiently administered with a more modern helicopter such as the UH-1D.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Helicopters and crews are furnished without cost by the Air Force.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. None observed.

ARGENTINA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. AF-6.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Air transportation to remote areas.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Juyjuy, Rio Gallegos, Rivadavia, and San Juan areas.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. During calendar year 1965, 2,638 persons were air transported to and from remote areas.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 January 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. 65.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Not applicable.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None, except for MAP support of C-47 aircraft involved.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Air Force provides aircraft and crews for this project.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. None observed.

ARGENTINA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. AF-7.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Aircraft Indoctrination Rides for Children.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. El Palomar, Aeroparque, Mendoza and Cordoba.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The Air Force at times provides indoctrination rides for children, visiting Air Force Bases. These children are mostly boy scouts. In calendar year 1965, 1,200 children were airlifted during this project.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 January 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. One.
 - b. Host Country Military. 10.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Not applicable.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. The Air Force provides aircraft and crews for this project.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. None apparent.

ARGENTINA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. AF-8.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Civilian search and rescue.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Province of Corrientes and Santa Fe.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Heavy rains caused floods and land-slides in these provinces during December 1965. The Air Force dispatched a task force to provide search and rescue aircraft during which time 24 missions were flown.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 15 December 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Project completed for 1965; however, this type service is available continually.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. 150.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Not applicable.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Project could have been accomplished more efficiently with more modern aircraft, such as UH-1D helicopters.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. The Air Force provided aircraft, crews and command control for this project.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Project was publicized in newspapers and movie news.

CIVIC ACTION REPORT

BOLIVIA

BOLIVIA

NARRATIVE

1. EFFECTIVENESS

a. The civic action program in Bolivia has been pursued with enthusiasm and has produced positive results. The program is diversified, and contains an increasing volume of indigenous initiative and self-help. This is due largely to the emphasis placed on civic action by General Ovando Candia, Co-President of the Military Junta, and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of Bolivia. All seven Army Divisions and the two Fluvial Districts now have civic action officers and a pool of equipment to support civic action activities. An inter-ministerial agreement was prepared and signed between the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Economy establishing a code of ethics for civic action activities. As a direct result of this agreement a standard contract was prepared for use in the field between local civic action committees and military units. Thus, a national organization exists with the necessary guidelines, administrative tools, and equipment to implement civic action throughout the country.

b. Civic action is well understood in the Bolivian military, and in the rural areas of the country. It has the potential to be very effective in promoting economic and social development, and in increasing the internal security capability of the country. In almost every civic action project, the reaction has been favorable on the part of the people. The most successful projects are the spontaneous, impact type projects. A notable example is the construction of the bridge at Huanuni (A-1-J). The project was developed by the Army unit and the local citizens, and executed in a timely manner. The least successful projects are the long-range type projects that seem to take forever to complete. The Guayaramerin-Riberalta Road (A-1-A), which is a five-year project, has caused ill feeling between the military and the local populace, and received unfavorable publicity because the project has progressed no further than scheduled. The Rural School Program (A-5-A and A-5-B), which was initially started in 1962 and is not completed today, was too big in scope to be accomplished in a short period of time with the resources available.

c. Political unrest and disturbances in mining areas have detracted from the overall activities of military civic action. The annual reassignment of officers and key NCO's has caused a lack of continuity in the execution of projects and delayed the timely completion of many projects. In some instances, completely incorrect

BOLIVIA

and incomplete reports have been received from unit commanders, resulting in confusion and wasted field trips. In spite of the problems, there is a large dedicated group actively supporting civic action.

d. The Civic Action Information and Education Program was highlighted this year with the release of the civic action movie "Nuevo Soldado." The movie was shown in all theaters in La Paz during the August 6th National Holidays, and has since been distributed to theaters in the rest of the country. Civilian response to the movie has been excellent. The film was also shown at the Conference of American Armies in Lima, Peru in November 1965. The military units are actively engaged in providing band concerts in the surrounding towns, and participating in local sporting events. Considerable favorable publicity has been given to military civic action in the La Paz newspapers during the past year. USIS has designated one officer for Alliance for Progress publicity and he has been extremely cooperative with civic action. The Military Junta fully understands the value of civic action and favorable publicity.

2. PROBLEM AREAS AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

a. Problem areas continue to exist in military civic action in Bolivia. In areas into which the Community Development Program of USAID is moving, initially the Altiplano area, military civic action is phasing out. In order to assist in the coordination of efforts and resources of the military and the Community Development Branch, a USAID-funded team was called up in early 1966.

b. The lack of significant skills on the part of the individual soldiers still plagues the program. Continuous efforts are being made to raise the skill level, and increase the economic potential of the individual soldiers.

c. There are still localities that are looking for a "hand out," rather than developing a self-help program, to improve their economic and social lot. In these areas, it is a matter of education to get the people to help themselves.

d. Limited funding for civic action, both from host country and the U. S., hampers the program. However, for 1966 a specific budget of about \$100,000 is being established under the Extraordinary Governmental Budgetary Support Agreement for civic action, whereby the Government of Bolivia will provide 60% and the U. S. Government 40% of the funds.

BOLIVIA

3. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING THE PROGRAM

a. Continue to encourage service schools to expand instruction in counterinsurgency and civic action to develop more awareness in the officer corps.

b. Continue efforts to develop civic action committees with self-help programs in the best interests of civic action objectives and the needs of the community.

c. Avoid the involvement of military units in long-range projects.

4. TOTAL U. S. PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO CIVIC ACTION

a. Full time - Three U. S. Army Engineer Corps officers.

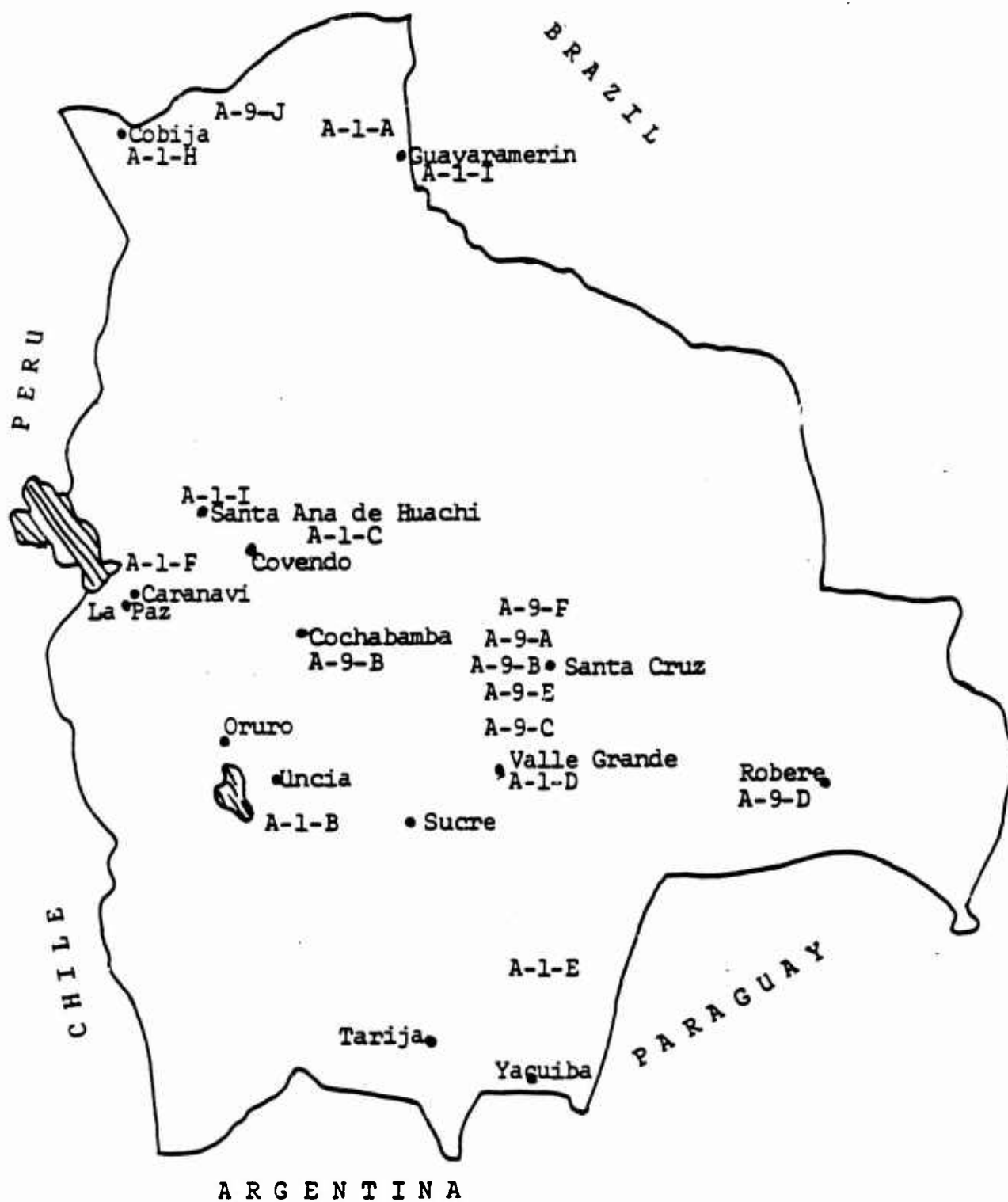
b. Part time - All remaining U. S. Army Mission Advisers.
The U. S. Air Force Mission has no one assigned to civic action.

5. TOTAL HOST COUNTRY PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO CIVIC ACTION. The Bolivian Armed Forces have established a permanent Civic Action Office located in La Paz staffed by two officers and two civilians. Each Army Division and Fluvial District has a civic action officer.

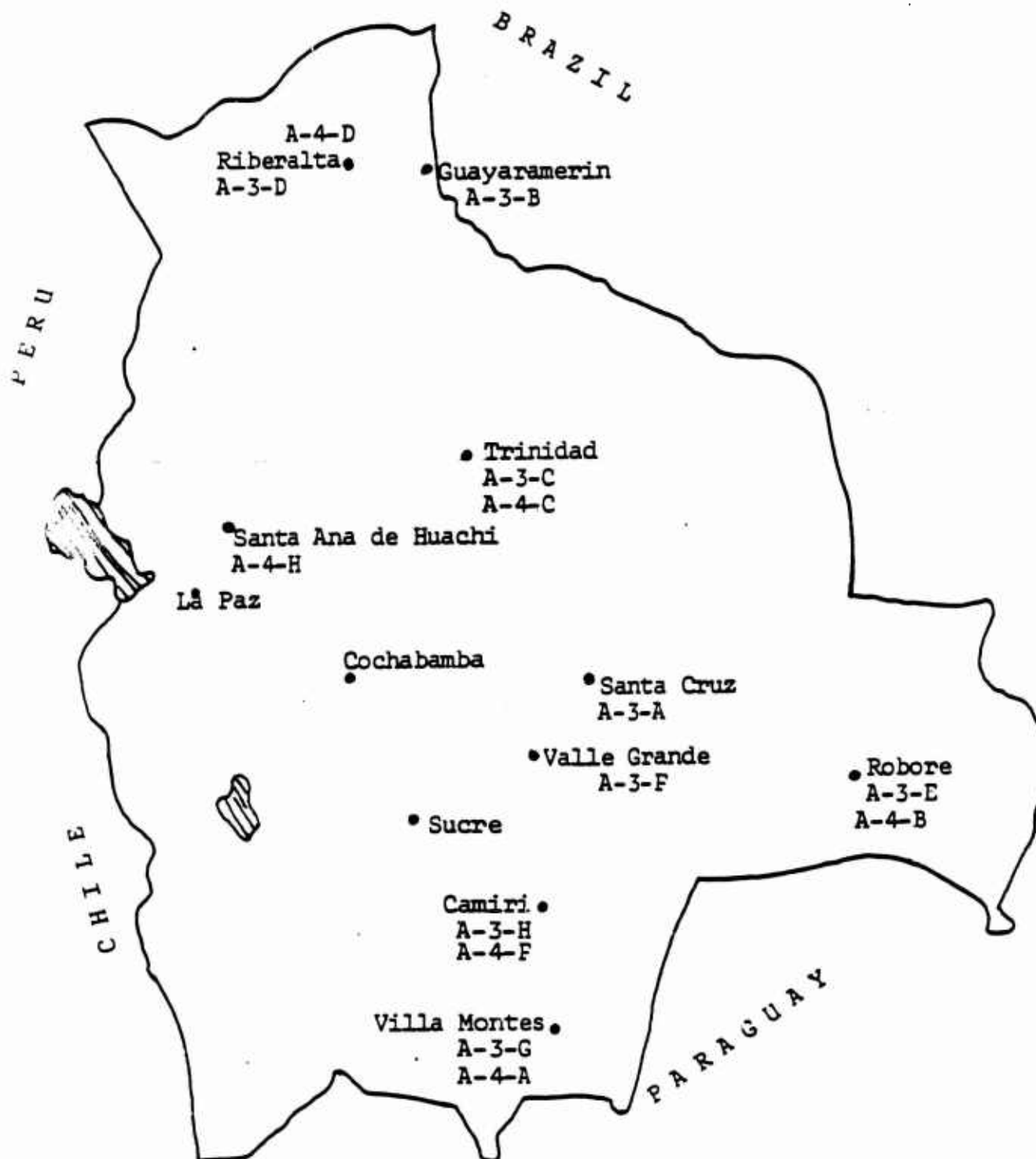
CIVIC ACTION PROJECTS

BOLIVIAN ARMY

BOLIVIA



BOLIVIA



BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-1-A.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Construction Guayaramerin - Riberalta Road.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Guayaramerin and Riberalta in the Northern Beni.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Construction of 100 kms of all weather road between Guayaramerin and Riberalta to provide a land connection between the Mamore and Beni River Systems.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 13 August 1964.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. 1969.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 3 officers, CE.
 - b. Host Country Military. 6 officers, 214 soldiers (4th Engr Bn).
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 5.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Construction progress has been slow on this project due to heavy rainfall and mechanical problems with the equipment. Clearing of trees has progressed from kilometer 15 to about kilometer 28. The road has been brought up to the required elevation from kilometer 9 to kilometer 23. Most of the drainage structures have been placed on the completed portion of the road.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Heavy rainfall and poor soil conditions in some sections tend to slow down the advance of this road.

BOLIVIA

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	*** <u>Local Currency Grants</u>	*** <u>Local Currency Loans</u>	PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) <u>Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>	305,000		89,400		
<u>All Prior Years Expended</u>	305,000		80,600		
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>			90,000		
<u>Current Year Expended</u>			90,000		
<u>Budget Year Proposed Obligated</u>			52,000		
<u>Budget Year Proposed</u>	None				
<u>Expended</u>					

*** - In equivalent dollars

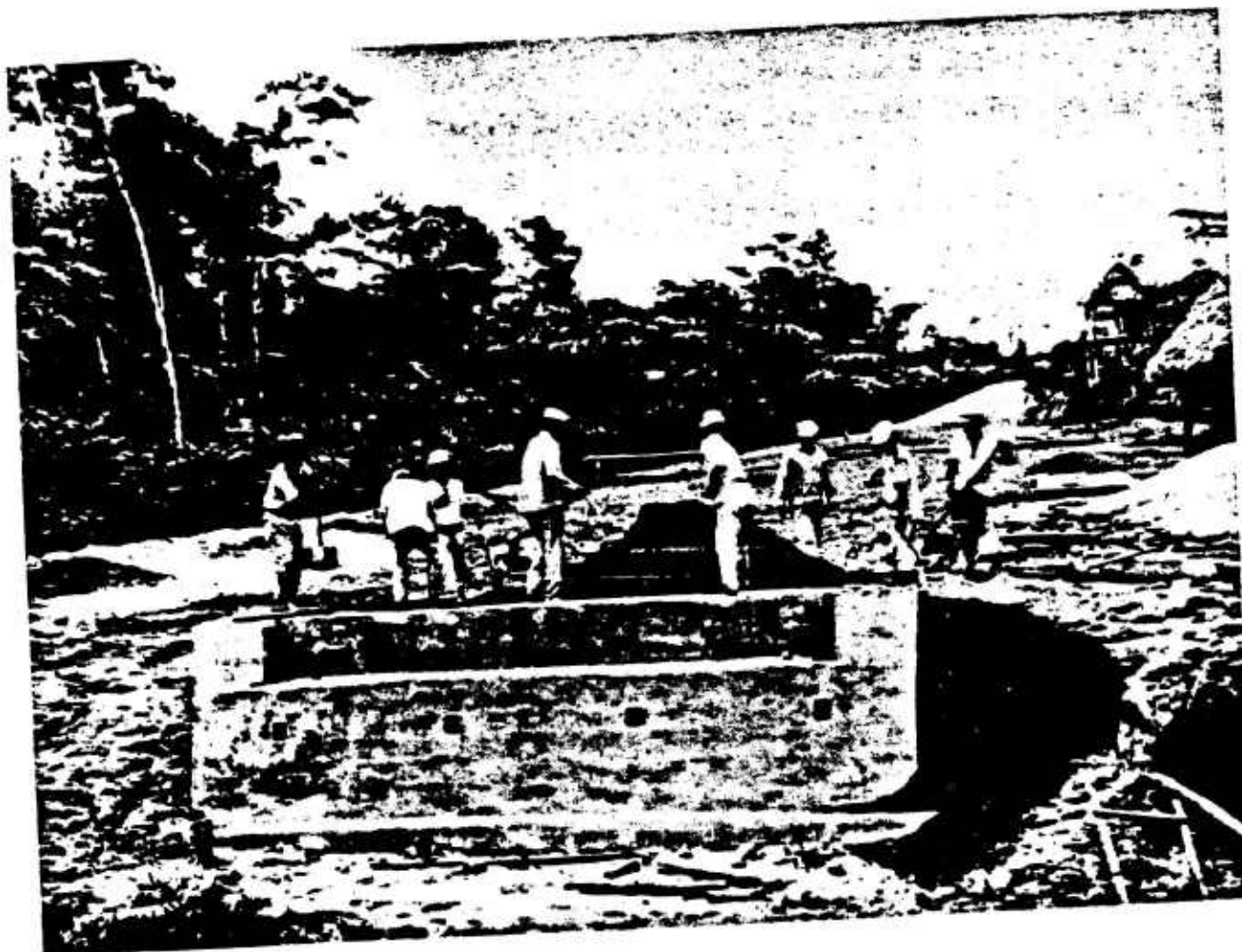
Exchange rate used: B 11,875 = \$1.00

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. During 1965 Bolivia provided 40% (\$60,000) of the funds for this project. During 1966 their share will be 60%.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. In national and local newspapers. One local newspaper has given unfavorable publicity to the project.

BOLIVIA



A-1-A
Backfill of Bridge Abutment Kilometer 3
Guayaramerin. - Riberalta Road

BOLIVIA



A-1-A
View of Completed Road Kilometer 10
Guayaramerin - Riberalta Road

BOLIVIA



A-1-A
Clearing Trees from Right-of-Way Kilometer 20
Guayaramerin - Riberalta Road

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-1-B.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Maintenance of Uncia - Mavha - Sucre Road.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Between Uncia and Sucre in the Andes Mountains.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Reconstruction and maintenance of 252 km of road from Uncia to Sucre. This road when reopened will open a vast area for private mining and be the principal route for the supply of meat and tropical produce to the mining area. One of the principal objects of this project is to employ the unemployed miners in this area. This construction will open roads to mines where these miners will hopefully be reemployed.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 May 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. June 1967.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 2 officers, CE.
 - b. Host Country Military. 4 officers, 36 soldiers.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 200.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. This is an initial report.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. The preliminary feasibility studies and the engineer survey of the present route are being performed concurrently with the work.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year.

	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Grants</u>	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Loans</u>	*** <u>Local</u> <u>Currency</u> <u>Grants</u>	*** <u>Local</u> <u>Currency</u> <u>Loans</u>	PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) <u>Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years</u> <u>Obligated</u>	None				
<u>All Prior Years</u> <u>Expended</u>	None				
<u>Current Year</u> <u>Obligated</u>			36,000		
<u>Current Year</u> <u>Expended</u>			30,000		
<u>Budget Year</u> <u>Proposed</u> <u>Obligated</u>			250,000		
<u>Budget Year</u> <u>Proposed</u> <u>Expended</u>	None				

*** - In equivalent dollars
Exchange rate used: B 11,875 = \$1.00.

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. (\$20,000.00 1965) (None 1966).

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. In national and local newspapers. A sign has been erected at the beginning of the project indicating who is doing the work and who is funding the project.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-1-C.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Construction Santa Ana - Covendo Road.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Between Santa Ana de Huachi and Covendo in the Alto Beni.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Construction of 70 kms of road between Santa Ana de Huachi and Covendo on the eastern side of the Rio Beni to open new colonization areas in the Alto Beni.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. September 1963.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. 1967.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 3 officers, CE.
 - b. Host Country Military. 8 officers 400 soldiers (2nd Engr Bn).
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 20.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Clearing of the roadway has progressed from kilometer 21 to kilometer 32 while the roadway has been brought up to level from km 5 to km 30. Drainage structures have lagged far behind the construction on this project. To solve the problem of a lack of culvert material, a concrete culvert machine was set up on this project. A large quantity of concrete culvert pipe has been produced.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. The clay soil and heavy rains in this area make it difficult to progress rapidly with the construction of this road.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Grants</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Loans</u>	<u>PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>			200,000		
<u>All Prior Years Expended</u>			68,650		
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>			25,000		
<u>Current Year Expended</u>			25,000		
<u>Budget Year Proposed Obligated</u>			73,300		
<u>Budget Year Proposed Expended</u>		None			

*** - In equivalent dollars
Exchange rate used: B 11,875 = \$1.00

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. The Government of Bolivia contributes a percentage of the cost incurred in this project. In 1965 their share was 40% (\$16,700).

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. In national and local newspapers.

BOLIVIA



A-1-C
Manufacture of Concrete Culvert Pipe
Santa Ana - Covendo Road

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-1-D.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Construction. Mataral - Valle Grande - Masicuri. Road.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Valle Grande - Masicuri Valley.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. To continue road construction from Valle Grande south to Masicuri, a distance of approximately 90 kms.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. August 1963.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. August 1966.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 3 officers, 2E.
 - b. Host Country Military. 10 officers, 254 soldiers (3rd Engr Bn).
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 6.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. This road has progressed very well during the last year. Starting at Kilometer 4 from Valle Grande it has progressed to kilometer 70. The road construction has followed an existing road to kilometer 67 and therefore has been relatively easy work. In March the specifications were changed to rehabilitate rather than construct the road.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. From kilometer 67 on to Masicuri the road must be carved out of virgin jungle. Thus, the rate of construction will slow down.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year

	Dollar Grants	Dollar Loans	*** Local Currency Grants	*** Local Currency Loans	PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) <u>Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years</u> Obligated	416,500		111,900		
<u>All Prior Years</u> Expended	416,500		33,950		
<u>Current Year</u> Obligated			49,400		
<u>Current Year</u> Expended			49,400		
<u>Budget Year</u> Proposed Obligated			33,300		
<u>Budget Year</u> Proposed Expended	None				

*** - In equivalent dollars
Exchange rate used: B 11,875 = \$1.00

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. The Government of Bolivia contributes a portion of the total cost of this project. In 1965 their contribution was 40% and in 1966 it will be 60%.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. In national and local newspapers.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-1-E.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Construction of Acheral - Campo Pajoso - Yacuiba Road.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Between Acheral and Yacuiba in Southern Bolivia.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Construction of 55 kms of road between Acheral and Yacuiba on the Argentine border in the Tarija Department.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. April 1963.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. December 1966.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 3 officers, CE.
 - b. Host Country Military. 10 officers, 263 soldiers (1st Engr Bn)
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 15.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Construction of the road has progressed from km 25 to km 32. Several major drainage structures have been completed. During this year two new D-7E Caterpillar tractors purchased by USAID/Bolivia were delivered to this job. Construction work now is progressing through the most difficult terrain of the entire project. Much drilling and blasting is required to advance even one kilometer.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. The mountainous terrain encountered in this portion of the road has slowed the progress of this project.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Grants</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Loans</u>	<u>PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>	386,500		194,700		
<u>All Prior Years Expended</u>	386,500		183,000		
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>			90,000		
<u>Current Year Expended</u>			90,000		
<u>Budget Year Proposed Obligated</u>			41,400		
<u>Budget Year Proposed Expended</u>		None			

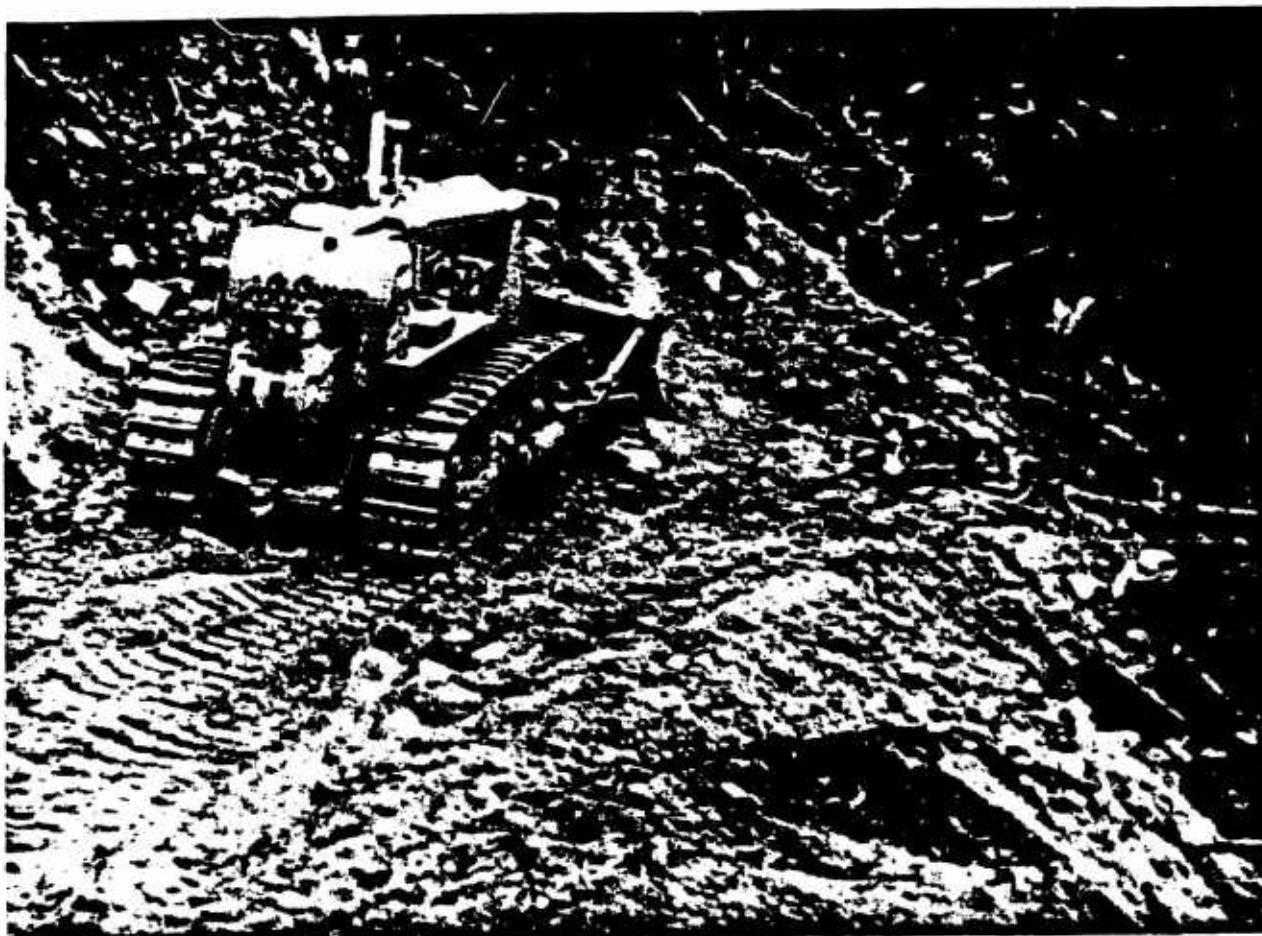
*** - In equivalent dollars
Exchange rate used: B 11,875 = \$1.00

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. The Government of Bolivia contributes a portion of the total cost of this project. Their contribution in 1965 was 40% and in 1966 it will be 60%.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. In local newspapers.

BOLIVIA



A-1-E
Side Hill Cut Kilometer 29
Acherai-Campo Pajoso-Yacuiba Road

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-1-F.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Maintenance of the Caranavi - Santa Ana Road.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Between Caranavi and Santa Ana in the Alto Beni.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Maintenance and reconstruction of 76 kms of road between Caranavi and Santa Ana de Huachi in the Alto Beni.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 11 May 1964.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. March 1966.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 3 officers, CE.
 - b. Host Country Military. 50 (2nd Engr Bn).
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 1,
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. 15 more kilometers were completed and delivered to the National Roads Service in December. Work continues on the remaining 21 kilometers. Work continues to be delayed due to heavy rains and land slides along the road. The rock crusher was airlifted to Santa Ana in October 1965. After the crusher began operating in October, the gravel surfacing of the road has progressed rapidly.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year.

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Grants</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Loans</u>	<u>PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>	275,000		178,300		
<u>All Prior Years Expended</u>	275,000		62,000		
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>			50,000		
<u>Current Year Expended</u>			50,000		
<u>Budget Year Proposed Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Expended</u>	None				

*** - In equivalent dollars
Exchange rate used: B 11,875 = \$1.00

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. The Government of Bolivia contributed 40% of the total funds (\$33,300) expended on the project in 1965.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. In national and local newspapers.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-1-G.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Rural Road Maintenance Program.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Country wide.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Maintenance of 2,935 kms of tertiary roads by Bolivian Army units.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1964.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 3 officers, CE.
 - b. Host Country Military. 310 soldiers.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. Unknown.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. This project is now a part of an integrated National Road Net Maintenance Program. It has been funded by the Bolivian Government sufficiently to defray the cost of operation of equipment now in the program, furnished the units by MAP. However, the program will continue to produce substandard results until road shaping equipment is added. Towed graders appear to be essential to the program, and action is being taken to get funds to purchase the graders in 1966. Since 15 August 1965 the units have employed 310 soldiers on the program and have maintained 512 kms of roads with hand tools. 20,000 Boletos de Prestacion Vial have been issued to the units. This is a national tax procedure, whereby a campesino can work off his annual tax. Each boleto is worth 3 days work. Records on the Boletos de Prestacion Vial are kept in the units and it is not known how many have actually been used.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Political unrest in the mining areas has caused many units to suspend work and to perform their internal security role. The program this year did not get started until 15 August 1965.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year.

	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Grants</u>	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Loans</u>	*** <u>Local</u> <u>Currency</u> <u>Grants</u>	*** <u>Local</u> <u>Currency</u> <u>Loans</u>	PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) <u>Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years</u> <u>Obligated</u>	166,510				
<u>All Prior Years</u> <u>Expended</u>	166,510				
<u>Current Year</u> <u>Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Current Year</u> <u>Expended</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year</u> <u>Proposed</u> <u>Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year</u> <u>Proposed</u> <u>Expended</u>	None				

*** - In equivalent dollars
Exchange rate used: B 11,875 = \$1.00

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. The Bolivian Government has provided B 151,500 equivalent U. S. \$12,600 for operation of MAP and USAID furnished equipment used in this program this year.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. In local newspapers.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-1-I.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Defoliation of jungle roads and airfields.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Alto Beni Colonization Area and Guayaramerin.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The defoliation of jungle roads and airfields with chemical defoliants. The project was initiated during a meeting which took place about 1 July 1965 between Ambassador Henderson and Honorable W. H. Hawkins, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Development, concerning the possibility of developing a project of re-clearing roads and airfields in Bolivia with chemical defoliants. In December 1965 a DA team from Office, Chief of Research and Development came to Bolivia to determine the technical feasibility of the project. The team concluded that present commercial chemical defoliants will be effective on the jungle vegetation of Bolivia. Project areas are: the airfield at Santa Ana de Huachi, the Guayaramerin-Liberalta Road, project A-1-A, and the Guayaramerin-Cachuela Esperanza Road, a part of project A-1-G. The U. S. Ambassador has agreed to furnish \$2,500 from the Ambassador's Special Fund to purchase the chemical. Coordination must now be made with USARSO for spraying equipment and technical assistance.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 July 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. December 1966.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 1 officer, CE.
 - b. Host Country Military. None.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. This is an initial report.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Grants</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Loans</u>	<u>PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>	None				
<u>All Prior Years Expended</u>	None				
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Current Year Expended</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Obligated</u>			2,500		
<u>Budget Year Proposed Expended</u>	None				

*** - In equivalent dollars
Exchange rate used: B 11,875 = \$1.00

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. To provide personnel to do the spraying.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. None.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-1-J.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Construction of a bridge at Huanuni.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Huanuni.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Construction of a concrete bridge on Calle Lizarraga in Huanuni. In cooperation with the Miners Union and the Mayor and citizens of Huanuni, the "Max Toledo" Regiment constructed a concrete bridge on Calle Lizarraga, with 50 meters of concrete pavement on each side, in the town of Huanuni. The town purchased the cement, which was transported to the site by the military unit. Soldiers of the unit, miners, and townspeople working together built the bridge.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. October 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. 1 December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - 1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - None.
 - b. Host Country Military. "Max Toledo" Regiment - Unknown number.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. Miners Union and citizens of Huanuni - Unknown number.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. This is an initial and final report.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Furnished labor, transportation, and materials. Funding amount unknown.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. In local and national news media.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-1-K.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Construction of Santa Rosa - El Carmen Road.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Between Santa Rosa and El Carmen in the Beni Department.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Construction of a road 7 meters wide, and 20 kilometers long, between Santa Rosa and El Carmen in the Beni Department. A contract was signed between the Minister of Public Works and Communications, the Civic Action Office, the Firm Fribal, and the Public Works Committee of Santa Rosa, for the construction of a road between Santa Rosa and El Carmen in the Beni Department. Clearing and grubbing to a width of 12 meters was accomplished by Boletos de Prestacion Vial, (see Project A-1-G for description of Prestacion Vial). The Firm Fribal provided one D-7 Caterpillar tractor, and one 212 Caterpillar motor grader, free of charge. The Minister of Public Works and Communications provided the funds for fuels, lubricants, and repair parts. The entire project was accomplished with the maximum amount of cooperation and coordination between the interested parties.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. August 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. 30 November 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - None.
 - b. Host Country Military. 1 officer, civic action.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. Unknown number of local citizens.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. This is an initial and a final report.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Provided unknown amount of funds for fuels, lubricants and repair parts.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. In local news media.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-3-A.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Community Civic Action - Santa Cruz.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Santa Cruz.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Organization of a civic action committee to better the living standards in the town through self-help projects. A Work Agreement was signed in June, between the city of Santa Cruz and the 8th Division to repair the cities streets. USAID-furnished support consists of two John Deere tractors, and MAP-furnished support, two 2½ ton dump trucks. The city of Santa Cruz is furnishing two graders, a smooth wheel roller, and is providing all funds for gasoline, diesel, lubricants, repair parts, and civilian salaries. The project was initially started with the construction of two drags, to be pulled behind trucks, to smooth the streets. This method proved unsuccessful. It was then decided to try a test with a soil-lime mixture to stabilize the road surface. A one-block test section was prepared in October, however, after several heavy rains it had failed. Action is now being taken to make another test section with materials not yet determined.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. February 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 1 officer, CE.
 - b. Host Country Military. Personnel 8th Division.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. Unknown.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. This is an initial report.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. The fine, sandy soil in the Santa Cruz area is very difficult to stabilize. The nearest rock source is approximately 30 miles away.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year

	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Grants</u>	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Loans</u>	*** <u>Local</u> <u>Currency</u> <u>Grants</u>	*** <u>Local</u> <u>Currency</u> <u>Loans</u>	PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) <u>Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years</u> <u>Obligated</u>	39,000				
<u>All Prior Years</u> <u>Expended</u>	39,000				
<u>Current Year</u> <u>Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Current Year</u> <u>Expended</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year</u> <u>Proposed</u> <u>Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year</u> <u>Proposed</u> <u>Expended</u>	None				

*** - In equivalent dollars
Exchange rate used: B 11,875 = \$1.00

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Two graders, one smooth wheel roller, fuels and lubricants, operators and mechanics salaries, and repair parts. Funding amount is unknown.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. In local and national newspapers.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-3-B.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Community Civic Action - Guayaramerin.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Guayaramerin.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Organization of a Civic Action Committee to better the living standards in the town through self-help projects.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. August 1963.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 1 officer, CE.
 - b. Host Country Military. 4th Engr. Bn.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. Entire Community.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. The street grading and graveling project has been completed. The committee is presently working on a potable water project and an electrical system for the town. A new municipal library was initiated by the U. S. Army Adviser and USIS sports grounds were built at the newly inaugurated high school. Books donated by the U. S. Army Adviser.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year

		***	***	PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) <u>Commodities</u>
	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Grants</u>	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Loans</u>	<u>Local</u> <u>Currency</u> <u>Grants</u>	<u>Local</u> <u>Currency</u> <u>Loans</u>
<u>All Prior Years</u> <u>Obligated</u>	None			
<u>All Prior Years</u> <u>Expended</u>	None			
<u>Current Year</u> <u>Obligated</u>	125			
<u>Current Year</u> <u>Expended</u>	125			
<u>Budget Year</u> <u>Proposed</u> <u>Obligated</u>	None			
<u>Budget Year</u> <u>Proposed</u> <u>Expended</u>	None			

*** - In equivalent dollars

Exchange rate used: B 11,875 = \$1.00

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. The community has provided labor and purchased fuel for military vehicles. The Engineer Battalion has provided equipment and operators.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. In local and national newspapers.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-3-C.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Community Civic Action - Trinidad.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Trinidad.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Organization of a civic action committee to better the living standards of the population through self-help projects.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. May 1964.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 1 officer.
 - b. Host Country Military. Unknown.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. Unknown.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. The Trinidad Civic Action Committee has been quite industrious during the past year. The following projects were supported by the committee, with excellent results:
 - a. Potable water, partial solution to the water problem in the area (50% complete).
 - b. Enlargement of Children's hospital (90% complete).
 - c. Improvement of kitchen, Busch Hospital (completed).
 - d. Construction of Primary school, San Antonio (30% complete).
 - e. Construction of Primary school, San Vicente (30% complete).
 - f. Construction of Primary school, Fatima (completed).

BOLIVIA

g. Pomeya Bridge to bridge a river that isolates a part of the community during rainy season (95% complete).

h. Repair of eight streets and one avenue (completed).

9. PROBLEM AREAS. Lack of funds and some types of hand tools and other equipment.

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Grants</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Loans</u>	<u>PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>	None				
<u>All Prior Years Expended</u>	None				
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>	7,369				
<u>Current Year Expended</u>	7,369				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Expended</u>	None				

*** - In equivalent dollars
Exchange rate used: B 11,875 = \$1.00

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. \$52,000 in labor, materials, and transportation.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None

13. PUBLICITY. In local newspapers.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-3-D.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Community Civic Action - Riberalta.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Riberalta.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Organization of a civic action committee to better the living standards in the town through self-help projects.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. September 1964.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - None.
 - b. Host Country Military. Unknown.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. Unknown.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. The civic action committee was relatively inactive during the first part of the year. In July the S-3 officer of the 4th Engineer Battalion in Guayaramerin flew to Riberalta to try to revitalize the committee. He was successful in stimulating interest, however, no projects have been started.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. The delay in USAID support to promised projects in the area, may have resulted in a decrease in faith in civic action.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. None.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. In local news media.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-3-E.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Community Civic Action - Robore.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Robore.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Organization of a civic action committee to better the living standards in the town through self-help projects.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1964.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL.
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None
 - (2) Part time - 1
 - b. Host Country Military. None.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. The CA Committee that had been organized prior to the November 1964 revolution did not function properly. As a result a new committee was formed on 14 August 1965 with the Commander of the 5th Division Bolivian Army as the President. The committee pledged its support to the installation of a Civic Action Dispensary (see separate project A-4-C) as their first line of action. Plans have also been formulated for a school lunch program and for the improvement of streets in the town.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Lack of interest of prior groups. Shortage of funds and equipment in an isolated area.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. None.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. In local news media.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-3-F.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Community Civic Action - Valle Grande.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Valle Grande.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Organization of a civic action committee to better the living standards in the town through self-help projects.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. August 1964.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 1 officer, CE.
 - b. Host Country Military. Unknown.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. Unknown.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. The committee has been relatively active during the past year, however, no projects have been started. In November the committee came to La Paz to confer for more support to the town.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. None.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. In local news media.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-3-G.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Community Civic Action - Villa Montes.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Villa Montes.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Organization of a civic action committee to better the living standards in the town through self-help projects.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 17 July 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 1 officer, MSC.
 - b. Host Country Military. Unknown.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. Unknown.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. New CA Committee organized on 17 July 1965 for the betterment of the living conditions in the city. The first major project of the committee was to raise funds for the rehabilitation of the existing medical facility in the town. (See also project A-4-B.) The committee raised approximately \$2,000 for this project. Plans are also underway for a community center and for the improvement of the water situation in the area.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Lack of funds in an isolated area. Lack of equipment.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. None.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. In local news media.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OR PROJECT. A-3-H.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Community Civic Action - Camiri.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Camiri.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Organization of a civic action committee to better the living standards in the town through self-help projects.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 15 November 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL.
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 1 officer, MSC.
 - b. Host Country Military. Unknown.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. Unknown.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. A civic action committee was formed on 15 November 1965 for the purpose of improving the living and health conditions in the community. The first project of the committee is to rehabilitate the existing military hospital for use as a Civic Action Dispensary. The committee as of the last report had raised approximately \$300 for this project. Further projects will include a school lunch program and street repair.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Lack of funds in an isolated area.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Personnel support. Raised \$300 for rehabilitation.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. None.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-4-A.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Villa Montes Dispensary.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Villa Montes.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Civic Action Dispensary for the care of personnel, both military and civilian, in remote area.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. September, 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. July, 1966.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time. - None.
 - (2) Part time - 1 officer, MSC.
 - b. Host Country Military 8.
 - c. Host Country Civilian 2.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Agreement was reached with the civic action committee Villa Montes for the use of the existing Military Hospital, which is in a very poor state of repair. The committee raised funds for the rehabilitation of the hospital building. On 28 July 1965, the dispensary was placed in operation. Follow-on support consists of one year supply of drugs and medical supplies along with advisory assistance.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Transportation for resupply items.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	*** <u>Local Currency Grants</u>	*** <u>Local Currency Loans</u>	PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) <u>Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>	14,872				
<u>All Prior Years Expended</u>	14,872				
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>	718		500		
<u>Current Year Expended</u>	718				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Obligated</u>			500		
<u>Budget Year Proposed Expended</u>	None				

*** - In equivalent dollars

Exchange rate used: B 11,875 = \$1.00

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Personnel support. Approximately \$2,000 for rehabilitation of building.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. In local news media.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-4-B.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Robore Dispensary.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Robore.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. To provide primary medical care for military and civilian personnel in an isolated area.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. Initiated in 1962 as the Vallegrande Dispensary, but was changed to Robore in July 1964 after a re-survey of the country's needs.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. July 1966.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 1 officer, MSC.
 - b. Host Country Military. 4.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 3.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. The dispensary in Robore was established on 21 August 1965. The 5th Division, Bolivian Army took over responsibility for the renovation of the existing facility in Robore. A civic action committee was formed which is responsible for the running of the hospital. Follow-on support consists of a one-year supply of drugs and medical supplies.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Transportation of supplies to an isolated area.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	*** <u>Local Currency Grants</u>	*** <u>Local Currency Loans</u>	PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) <u>Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>	14,872				
<u>All Prior Years Expended</u>	14,872				
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>	718				
<u>Current Year Expended</u>	718				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Obligated</u>				500	
<u>Budget Year Proposed Expended</u>		None			

*** - In equivalent dollars
Exchange rate used: B 11, 875 = \$1.00

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Personnel support.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None,
13. PUBLICITY. In local news media.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-4-C.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Trinidad Dispensary.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Trinidad, Beni.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. To provide primary medical care for personnel, both military and civilian, in an isolated area.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. September 1962 as the San Joaquin Dispensary. Changed to Trinidad after the receipt of a Hemorrhagic Fever Hospital in San Joaquin.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. March, 1966.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 1 officer, MSC.
 - b. Host Country Military. 2.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 9.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. The dispensary was placed in operation on 24 March 1965. Numerous patients have been treated and the dispensary has received excellent support from the local civic action committee. Follow-on support consists of resupply of drugs and medical supplies for a period of one year.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Transportation of supplies to an isolated area.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Grants</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Loans</u>	<u>PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>	14,872				
<u>All Prior Years Expended</u>	14,872				
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>	718		100		
<u>Current Year Expended</u>	718				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Obligated</u>			500		
<u>Budget Year Proposed Expended</u>	None				

*** - In equivalent dollars

Exchange rate used: B 11,875 = \$1.00

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Support on personnel.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. In local news media.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-4-D.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Riberalta Dispensary.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Riberalta, Beni.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Mobile dispensary boat to provide primary medical support to military and civilian personnel in an isolated area.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. September 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. December 1966
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 1 officer, MSC.
 - b. Host Country Military. 4.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 3.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. The boat visited seven barracas and treated 400 patients in September 1965. Many immunizations were given. The Riberalta Dispensary program is in two phases, the first consisting of a dispensary boat which is in operation and the second in the establishment of a small TB hospital. The drugs have not been received for the TB hospital.
9. PROBLEM AREAS
 - a. Transportation of supplies to an isolated area.
 - b. Diesel fuel for the boat.
 - c. Medical personnel to leave their civilian occupations for 3-4 week periods in order to travel on the boat.
 - d. Per diem and other expenses for host country personnel involved in the travel of the boat.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year

	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Grants</u>	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Loans</u>	*** <u>Local</u> <u>Currency</u> <u>Grants</u>	*** <u>Local</u> <u>Currency</u> <u>Loans</u>	PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) <u>Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years</u> <u>Obligated</u>	14,872				
<u>All Prior Years</u> <u>Expended</u>	14,872				
<u>Current Year</u> <u>Obligated</u>	718		440		
<u>Current Year</u> <u>Expended</u>	718				
<u>Budget Year</u> <u>Proposed</u> <u>Obligated</u>			500		
<u>Budget Year</u> <u>Proposed</u> <u>Expended</u>	None				

*** - In equivalent dollars

Exchange rate used: B 11,875 = \$1.00

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Personnel support. Raised approximately \$800 for diesel fuel to run the boat.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. In local news media.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-4-E.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Hemorrhagic Fever.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Eastern sector of Bolivia, primarily in the San Joaquin area.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. To support the Middle America Research Unit (MARU), located in the Canal Zone, in the diagnosis, treatment and control of hemorrhagic fever in eastern Bolivia.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. February, 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Unknown. MARU has not as yet completed their plans for the coming fiscal year.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 1 officer, MSC.
 - b. Host Country Military. 0.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 2.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. An MTT made up of four members of the 255th Medical Detachment, 8th Special Forces Group, Fort Gulick, Canal Zone spent six months in the country as an USAID-sponsored MTT. Using the facilities of a field laboratory, this MTT conducted a field study in 19 different areas, examining both human and rodent populations for evidence of Hemorrhagic Fever.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Communications and transportation.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Grants</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Loans</u>	<u>PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>	None				
<u>All Prior Years Expended</u>	None				
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>	24,000				
<u>Current Year Expended</u>	24,000				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Expended</u>	None				

*** - In equivalent dollars
Exchange rate used: B 11,875 = \$1.00

11. HDST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Support in personnel. Establishment of the Bolivian Hemorrhagic Fever Commission and \$15,500.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. Publicity has been given in local and national news media.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-4-F.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Camiri Dispensary.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Camiri.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. To provide primary medical care for personnel, both military and civilian, in an isolated area.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 18 October 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. January 1967.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 1 officer, MCS.
 - b. Host Country Military. 4.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 2.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. This is an initial report. The Camiri site was visited by the medical adviser and recommendations made to establish a CA dispensary in the area. The local military commander agreed to push for establishment of a local CA committee to support the dispensary. This was accomplished on 15 November 1965. The committee is attempting to raise funds for the rehabilitation of the existing hospital building (of Chaco War vintage). When this has been accomplished, the drugs and equipment will be moved on site.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Transportation of drugs and equipment to an isolated area.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	*** <u>Local Currency Grants</u>	*** <u>Local Currency Loans</u>	PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) <u>Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>	12,000				
<u>All Prior Years Expended</u>	12,000				
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Current Year Expended</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Expended</u>	None				

*** - In equivalent dollars

Exchange rate used: B 11,875 = \$1.00

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Personnel support. \$300 raised for rehabilitation of the hospital building.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. In local news media.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-4-G.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. First Aid Augmentation.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Selected isolated areas in Bolivia.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Provision of first aid capability in various isolated areas in Bolivia.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Completed.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL.
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 1 officer, MSC.
 - b. Host Country Military. None.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. This is a final report. This project was started for the purpose of providing small first aid kits in various areas for the purpose of providing first aid to accident victims in isolated areas. The aid kits were issued to military units in isolated areas as an assist to the military and the local population. No further action is envisioned in this area.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Grants</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Loans</u>	<u>PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>	170				
<u>All Prior Years Expended</u>	170				
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Current Year Expended</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Expended</u>	None				

*** - In equivalent dollars

Exchange rate used: B 11,875 = \$1.00

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Personnel support.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. None.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-4-H.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Santa Ana de Huachi Dispensary.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Santa Ana de Huachi, Alto Beni.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Civic action dispensary for the support of colonists in an isolated area.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. September 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Completed as of 31 July 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 1 officer, MSC.
 - b. Host Country Military. None.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 3.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. This is a final report. Dispensary personnel built a surgical pavillion and a sterilizing room. The dispensary was resupplied for a period of one year, and can be considered a completed project.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	*** <u>Local Currency Grants</u>	*** <u>Local Currency Loans</u>	PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) <u>Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>	14,972				
<u>All Prior Years Expended</u>	14,872				
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>	718				
<u>Current Year Expended</u>	718				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Expended</u>	None				

*** - In equivalent dollars
Exchange rate used: B 11,875 = \$1.00

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Personnel support Support in additional
drugs and equipment. Value not known.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. None.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-5-A.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Construction of 42 rural schools.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Bolivia.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Construction of 42 rural schools by the Bolivian armed forces together with the local people in the areas where the schools were to be built.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. May 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. June 1966.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 3 officers.
 - b. Host Country Military. 2 officers part time and an average of five soldiers per school.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. Local campesinos made adobes and collected sand and rock.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. An effort was made by personnel from two MTT's to finish this program. However, due to several factors, two schools remain to be inspected. These two schools are in remote areas where it is difficult for inspectors to travel. Effort will be made to complete this program during the first six months of 1966.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Inaccurate and erroneous reports from military units have caused many unnecessary trips. The administrative processing of receipts and payment vouchers is very cumbersome and delayed the completion of this project. Local civilian participation frequently was lacking.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Grants</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Loans</u>	<u>PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>	105,000				
<u>All Prior Years Expended</u>	93,000				
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Current Year Expended</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Expended</u>	None				

*** - In equivalent dollars

Exchange rate used: B 11,875 = \$1.00

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Personnel to construct schools, to administer the program, and to supervise the program.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. Much favorable publicity has appeared in the newspapers and radio stations.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-5-B.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Construction of 156 rural schools.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Bolivia.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Construction of 156 rural schools in rural areas. These are one-room schools which are being constructed by the Bolivian armed forces in cooperation with people from the area in which the schools are built.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 7 February 1964.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. June 1966.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 3 officers.
 - b. Host Country Military. 2 officers part time, and an average of five soldiers per school.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. Local campesinos made adobes and collected native materials.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. 49 schools have been accepted and 71 are under construction. 22 schools were cancelled due to failure to agree on locations for them. 13 more have been recommended for cancellation because construction has not yet begun on them. Entire project is estimated to be 81% complete.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Several problems exist with this program. The fact that many of these schools are located a great distance from La Paz and from the military unit which had responsibility to construct the school has slowed inspection and construction of the schools. The administrative processing of payment certificates is very slow, thus, many military units are unable to continue construction because of lack of money. The local populace have offered less than desired assistance to the soldiers during school construction, thus one of the prime objectives of the entire program has not been completely successful.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Grants</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Loans</u>	<u>PI, 480 (Title III, Sec 402) Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>	228,000				
<u>All Prior Years Expended</u>	168,000				
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>					
<u>Current Year Expended</u>					
<u>Budget Year Proposed Obligated</u>					
<u>Budget Year Proposed Expended</u>					

*** - In equivalent dollars

Exchange rate used: B 11,875 - \$1.00

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Personnel to construct the schools and to supervise the program.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. Newspapers have given much publicity.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-5-C.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Rural School Self-Help Augmentation
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Country wide.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. To assist rural communities in the repair and maintenance of existing schools.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1964.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - None.
 - b. Host Country Military. None.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Although conceived in 1964, this project will receive real impetus early in 1966. Funds not used under Project A-5-B for new construction will be directed to repair projects. Two such projects are under study now. Additional funds will be available in CY 1966.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Grants</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Loans</u>	<u>PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>	None				
<u>All Prior Years Expended</u>	None				
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>	24,000				
<u>Current Year Expended</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Obligated</u>			6,800		
<u>Budget Year Proposed Expended</u>	None				

*** - In equivalent dollars

Exchange rate used: B 11,875 = \$1.00

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. In CY 1966 the Bolivian Government will provide \$10,200 for this project under the XGBS Agreement.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. None.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-6-B.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. River Survey.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. The Mamore and Beni River Systems of Northern Bolivia.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Survey of navigable rivers of Bolivia.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. September 1963.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Project suspended on 1 December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - Adviser.
 - b. Host Country Military. River and Lake Force.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. This is a final report. Project suspended on 1 December 1965 as a result of the signing of an agreement between the Governments of Bolivia and Argentina for an Argentine Naval Mission to support the River and Lake Force, formerly advised by USARMIS, and the deferment of economic support from USAID for river development for at least another year. A two-man MTT for CY 1966 has been cancelled.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. None.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. None.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-6-C.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. River Clearing.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Mamore and Beni River Systems of Northern Bolivia.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Clearing navigable rivers of Bolivia of debris, tree trunks, and other obstructions.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 September 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Project suspended on 1 December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 3 officers, CE.
 - b. Host Country Military. 5 officers, River and Lake Force.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. This is a final report. Project suspended on 1 December 1965 as a result of the signing of an agreement between the Governments of Bolivia and Argentina for an Argentine Naval Mission to support the River and Lake Force, formerly advised by USARMIS, and the deferment of economic support from USAID for river development for at least another year. A pilot project to check methods, and to determine the feasibility of using explosives to remove stumps and log jams on the Rio Chapare was developed. An initial grant of \$300.00 from the U. S. Ambassador's Special Fund was made, but this money has since been returned.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Grants</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Loans</u>	<u>PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>	None				
<u>All Prior Years Expended</u>	None				
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>			300		
<u>Current Year Expended</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Expended</u>	None				

*** - In equivalent dollars

Exchange rate used: B 11,875 = \$1.00

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Initial planning and survey of the proposed testing area.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. None.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-6-F.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. River Communications net.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Mamore and Beni River systems of Northern Bolivia.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. To develop the nearly non-existent communications facilities between towns on the Mamore and Beni Rivers.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. November 1963.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Project suspended on 1 December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 1 officer, S.C.
 - b. Host Country Military. River and Lake Force.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. This is a final report. Project suspended on 1 December 1965 as a result of the signing of an agreement between the Governments of Bolivia and Argentina for an Argentine Naval Mission to support the River and Lake Force, formerly advised by USARMIS, and the deferment of economic support from USAID for river development for at least another year.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. None.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. None.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-6-G.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. River Rescue Operations.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Mamore and Beni River System of Northern Bolivia.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. To train Bolivian Armed Forces personnel, primarily rangers and River and Lake Force personnel, in river rescue operations.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. October 1963.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Project suspended on 1 December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 1 officer, CE.
 - b. Host Country Military. River and Lake Force.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. This is a final report. Project suspended on 1 December 1965 as a result of the signing of an agreement between the Governments of Bolivia and Argentina for an Argentine Naval Mission to support the River and Lake Force, formerly advised by USARMIS, and the deferment of economic support from USAID for river development for at least another year.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. None.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. None.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-7-A.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. C. A. Company No. 1, Alto Beni.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Alto Beni Colonization Area.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. To develop colonization support Civic Action Companies to assist colonization programs and resettlement projects.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 15 May 1963.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Terminated February 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL.
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - None.
 - b. Host Country Military. None.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. This is a final report. Project terminated as a result of termination of USAID budgetary support early in 1965. In lieu of the project, the Bolivian armed forces have established nine Civic Action Regions, each located in a military headquarters, to plan, control, and report on all civic action activities and to implement national civic action objectives. Equipment assigned to the C. A. Company has been redistributed.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	*** <u>Local Currency Grants</u>	*** <u>Local Currency Loans</u>	PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) <u>Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>	26,573.00		15,901.11		5,198.47
<u>All Prior Years Expended</u>	26,573.00		15,972.86		5,198.47
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Current Year Expended</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Expended</u>	None				

*** - In equivalent dollars

Exchange rate used B 11,875 = \$1.00

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. The Bolivian Government agreed to provide \$4,151.39 through its Army Engineer Battalions to cover food, lubricants, and administrative support requirements. However, the Bolivian Government did not provide these funds.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. None.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-7-B.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. C. A. Company No. 2, Robore.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Robore.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. To develop colonization support civic action companies to assist colonization programs and resettlement projects.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 15 May 1963.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Terminated February 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - None.
 - b. Host Country Military. None.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. This is a final report. Project terminated as a result of termination of USAID budgetary support early in 1965. In lieu of the project, the Bolivian armed forces have established nine civic action regions, each located in a military headquarters, to plan, control, and report on all civic action activities, and to implement national civic action objectives. Equipment assigned to the C. A. Company has been redistributed.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	*** <u>Local Currency Grants</u>	*** <u>Local Currency Loans</u>	PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) <u>Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>	26,573.00		8,421.53		5,198.47
<u>All Prior Years Expended</u>	26,573.00		6,493.28		5,198.47
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Current Year Expended</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Expended</u>	None				

*** - In equivalent dollars

Exchange rate used: B 11,975 = \$1.00

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. The Bolivian Government agreed to provide \$4,151.39 through its Army Engineer Battalions to cover food, lubricants, and administrative support requirements. However, the Bolivian Government did not provide these funds.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. None.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-7-C.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. C. A. Company No. 3, Camiri.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Camiri.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. To develop colonization support civic action companies to assist colonization programs and resettlement projects.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 15 May 1963.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Terminated February 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - None.
 - b. Host Country Military. None.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. This is a final report. Project terminated as a result of termination of USAID budgetary support early in 1965. In lieu of the project, the Bolivian armed forces have established nine civic action regions, each located in a military headquarters, to plan, control, and report on all civic action activities, and to implement national civic action objectives. Equipment assigned to the C. A. Company has been redistributed.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Grants</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Loans</u>	<u>PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>	26,573.00		8,421.53		5,198.47
<u>All Prior Years Expended</u>	26,573.00		8,493.28		5,198.47
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Current Year Expended</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Expended</u>	None				

*** - In equivalent dollars

Exchange rate used: B 11,875 = \$1.00

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. The Bolivian Government agreed to provide \$4,151.39 through its Army Engineer Battalions to cover food, lubricants and administrative support requirements. However, the Bolivian Government did not provide these funds.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. None.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-8-A.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Small Community Water Project.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Small communities throughout Bolivia.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Construction of hand-dug wells in small communities throughout the country.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. March 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 1 officer MSC, MTT.
 - b. Host Country Military. None.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. This is an initial report. A number of pumps and lengths of pipe were furnished USAID by UNICEF for use in hand-dug wells in small communities. A handbill has been prepared, but not published to stimulate interest in the communities in the project. The project will be accomplished by Army units in coordination with the USAID Community Development Branch. A U. S. Army MTT is planned for 1966 to assist in the project.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. A pilot project in the vicinity of Viacha has been postponed due to troubles in the mining areas. When the miners calm down the pilot project will be initiated.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID furnished pumps and pipe.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. None yet.

BOLIVIA

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. UNICEF furnished pumps and pipe.

13. PUBLICITY. A handbill has been prepared by a U. S. Army MTT to distribute to the communities to induce an interest in the project. The handbill has not yet been published.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-9-A.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Army Farm - Guabira (HQ 8th Regional Engineer Command).
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Guabira, Santa Cruz.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. To develop a source of supply for essential high protein foods for the Bolivian armed forces. To establish a veterinary service for the control of communicable animal diseases and sanitation in the Santa Cruz, Robere area. To serve as a training center for future Bolivian farmers, who now serve as draftees in the Bolivian Army. To serve as a demonstration farm for Bolivian farmers.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1961.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. 1968.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 3.
 - b. Host Country Military. 90.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 3.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. The farm is progressing. Virgin land is being cleared and exploited. In addition to the sugar cane, rice has become an important crop. A military veterinarian is expected to be assigned soon. A D-7 Caterpillar tractor and a truck were purchased by the Bolivian Army. A new modern office building was completed in November 1965. The majority of the work is performed by the soldiers.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Lack of funds for new farm machinery. Lack of technicians such as a veterinarian and agriculture specialist.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Grants</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Loans</u>	<u>PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years</u> <u>Obligated</u>	3,000		1,600		
<u>All Prior Years</u> <u>Expended</u>	3,000		1,600		
<u>Current Year</u> <u>Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Current Year</u> <u>Expended</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year</u> <u>Proposed</u> <u>Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year</u> <u>Proposed</u> <u>Expended</u>	None				

*** - In equivalent dollars

Exchange rate used: B 11,875 = \$1.00

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Furnished men, tools, equipment facilities and animals plus \$400.00.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. The inauguration of the Headquarters building was attended by the Minister of Defense, U. S. Military Attache and civilians from the community.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-9-B.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Army Farm - La Tamborada.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Cochabamba.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. To develop a source of supply for essential high protein foods for the Bolivian armed forces with emphasis on dairy products. To establish a veterinary service for the control of communicable animal diseases and sanitation in the Cochabamba area. To serve as a training center for future Bolivian farmers who now serve as draftees in the Bolivian Army. To serve as a demonstration farm for Bolivian farmers.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. 1968.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 2.
 - b. Host Country Military. 16.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Rest areas (corrals) for cattle have been fenced and cemented. Additional pipe stanchions have been installed. Soil is highly saline but through the use of irrigation and chemical fertilizers excellent stands of alfalfa and sweet corn are present. Milk production and calf births are on the increase. Calf pens are under construction.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Lack of funds for water pump or windmill, tractor scraper, truck and an electric generator. A three-month course in dairy husbandry was discontinued after one month due to lack of transportation facilities for students and professors. Lack of fresh water.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Grants</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Loans</u>	<u>PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>	10,000		1,600		
<u>All Prior Years Expended</u>	10,000		1,600		
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>			2,400		
<u>Current Year Expended</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Expended</u>	None				

*** - In equivalent dollars

Exchange rate used: B 11,875 = \$1.00

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Furnished men, facilities and some equipment and tools plus \$1,000.00.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. Inauguration of Army farm on 23 April 1965 was attended by 2000 people including U. S. Ambassador Henderson and President Ovando.

BOLIVIA



A-9-B
Army Dairy Farm
La Tamborada

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-9-C.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Army Farm - Saipina.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. 300 km southeast of Cochabamba.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. To develop a source of supply for essential high protein foods for the Bolivian armed forces with emphasis on crude sugar, rice, and hogs. To serve as a training center for future Bolivian farmers who now serve as draftees in the Bolivian Army. To serve as a demonstration farm for Bolivian farmers.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1961.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. 1968.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 2.
 - b. Host Country Military. 80.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Sedimentation tanks to furnish fresh water are completed. Plans have been drawn for a large water holding tank. Water pump or windmill have not yet been purchased. A commercial hog slaughtering plant has been constructed in Santa Cruz. Thought has been given to move the hogs to a farm nearer Santa Cruz. Therefore no progress has been made on this farm in regard to hogs.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Farm is under poor management at the present time. Source of the water supply has been a problem and is now under study.

BOLIVIA

10. U

USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	*** <u>Local Currency Grants</u>	*** <u>Local Currency Loans</u>	PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) <u>Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>	7,000		800		
<u>All Prior Years Expended</u>	7,000		800		
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>			2,400		
<u>Current Year Expended</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Expended</u>	None				

*** - In equivalent dollars

Exchange rate used: B 11,875 = \$1.00

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Furnished men, tools, facilities, animals, and some equipment plus \$800.00.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. None.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-9-D.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Army Farm - Robore.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Robore.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. To develop a source of supply for essential high protein foods for the Bolivian armed forces with emphasis on beef production and processing. To serve as a training center for future Bolivian farmers who now serve as draftees in the Bolivian Army. To serve as a demonstration farm for Bolivian farmers.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1963.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. 1968.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 2.
 - b. Host Country Military. 50.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 4.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. This cattle ranch is under excellent management and the steady progress reflects this land is constantly being cleared and fenced for permanent pastures. Three areas with access to the river are established. New wells are to be drilled soon. Sample pasture plots will be seeded in January 1966. Office and classroom building will be completed soon. Temporary barracks for 50 soldiers and the foundation of a permanent barracks were built.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Lack of drilled wells. Lack of machinery for clearing land.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Grants</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Loans</u>	<u>PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>	5,000		1,200		
<u>All Prior Years Expended</u>	5,000		1,200		
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>			800		
<u>Current Year Expended</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Expended</u>	None				

*** - In equivalent dollars

Exchange rate used: B 11,375 = \$1.00

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. \$1,500 plus furnishing men, tools, fence posts and facilities.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. None.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-9-E.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Army Farm - Yerba Buena.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. 200 km from Santa Cruz.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. To develop a source of supply for essential high protein foods for the Bolivian armed forces with emphasis on poultry production and processing. To serve as a training center for future Bolivian farmers who now serve as draftees in the Bolivian Army. To serve as a demonstration farm for the Bolivian farmers.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1961.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. 1968.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 2.
 - b. Host Country Military. 100.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Construction of a broiler house was started in August 1965. Upon completion the chicks will be procured. Plans have been completed for an alfalfa range area extending from the chicken house to the river. This farm is being considered for hog production.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Lack of funds for farm equipment and construction of a laying house.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Grants</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Loans</u>	<u>PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>	2,000		800		
<u>All Prior Years Expended</u>	2,000		800		
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>			800		
<u>Current Year Expended</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Expended</u>	None				

*** - In equivalent dollars

Exchange rate used: B 11,875 = \$1.00

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. \$1,400 plus furnishing men facilities and some tools and equipment.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. None.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-9-F.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Army Farm - Banado Grande.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Santa Cruz (Guabira).
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. To develop a source of supply for essential high protein foods for the Bolivian armed forces. To serve as a training center for future Bolivian farmers who now serve as draftees in the Bolivian Army. To serve as a demonstration farm for the Bolivian farmers.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1961.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. 1970.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL.
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 2.
 - b. Host Country Military. 1
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Progress has been slow as the land is being cleared and crops planted by hand labor, without farm equipment. The land cleared this year has been planted in corn. Part of the farm will be used for raising fruits and vegetables. A well was drilled, but the pump has not been purchased. This farm is being considered for raising hogs.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Lack of farm equipment and pump for the water supply.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Grants</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Loans</u>	<u>PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>	500		400		
<u>All Prior Years Expended</u>	500		400		
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Current Year Expended</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Expended</u>	None				

*** - In equivalent dollars

Exchange rate used: B 11,875 = \$1.00

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Furnished men, facilities tools and majority of equipment plus \$100.00.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. None.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-9-G.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Dehydrated Food Production.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. La Guardia, Santa Cruz.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. To develop an acceptable dehydrated combat ration from high protein foods for the Bolivian armed forces and other interested Latin American countries. To create a center of training for military and civilian personnel in the operation of dehydrated food plants.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1963.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. 1967.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 -) Full time - None.
 -) Part time - 2.
 - b. Host Country Military. 5.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 2.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Plant personnel have continued to experiment on dehydrating foods and produce yuca flour. Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) has funds available (\$65,000) to start a full production run of one month and determine packaging requirements. ARPA requested Bolivian and American financial aid. The Bolivian Minister of Defense and the Engineer Command have made \$50,000 available. The American Government has requested that ARPA make the test run, feasibility and requirement studies before they provide financial assistance. Final action by ARPA is pending. The well has been cleaned and is satisfactory for the test run.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Grants</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Loans</u>	<u>PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>	2,500		1,200		
<u>All Prior Years Expended</u>	2,500		1,200		
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Current Year Expended</u>	None				
<u>** Budget Year Proposed Obligated</u>					
<u>** Budget Year Proposed Expended</u>					

*** - In equivalent dollars

Exchange rate used: B 11,875 = \$1.00

** Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) Panama has stated it will provide \$65,000 for experimental development of a dehydrated combat ration. In addition to the host country support of \$50,000, a like amount has been requested from PL 480 funds. Further action is pending.

11. HDST COUNTRY SUPPORT. \$300.00 spent 1964-1965, \$50,000 programmed CY 1966, \$25,000 from Ministry of Defense and \$25,000 from Engineer Command.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. None.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-9-H.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Stock Breeding Assistance Program - Rinconcito.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Santa Cruz.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. To develop a stock breeding center to provide a high caliber source of livestock for Bolivia and a training center for future Bolivian livestockmen.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1963.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. 1970.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 2.
 - b. Host Country Military. 22.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. A few small areas have been cleared and fenced for permanent pasture. The drilled well is ready for use. The pump has been purchased but not installed.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Lack of farm equipment and personnel to clear the land and plant crops. Lack of buildings and funds to purchase breeding stock.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	*** <u>Local Currency Grants</u>	*** <u>Local Currency Loans</u>	PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) <u>Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years</u> <u>Obligated</u>	500		400		
<u>All Prior Years</u> <u>Expended</u>	500		400		
<u>Current Year</u> <u>Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Current Year</u> <u>Expended</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year</u> <u>Proposed</u> <u>Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year</u> <u>Proposed</u> <u>Expended</u>	None				

*** - In equivalent dollars

Exchange rate used: B 11, 875 = \$1.00

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Furnished men, facility tools and equipment plus \$100.00.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. None.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-9-I.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Disease Control and Immunology.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. La Paz and Santa Cruz.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. To produce animal vaccines and biologics for use by the Bolivian livestock producer and to create a center for nutrition and biological training and research for Bolivia.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1963.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Completed 1965 as a USARMIS project.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 1.
 - b. Host Country Military. 0.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 50.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. This is a final report. The USARMIS veterinary adviser departed in 1965 after completing the laboratory building, purchasing the equipment and starting production. A Bolivian veterinarian and other technicians are now producing vaccines and biologics under the supervision of the United Nations Veterinarian.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Grants</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Loans</u>	<u>PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) Commodities</u>
<u>** All Prior Years Obligated</u>	12,500				
<u>All Prior Years Expended</u>	11,000				
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>	145,000				
<u>* Current Year Expended</u>	120,000				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Expended</u>	None				

*** - In equivalent dollars

Exchange rate used: B 11,875 = \$1.00

** - Cost of building - 1964.

* - Equipment and chemicals.

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Furnished personnel.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. United Nations.

13. PUBLICITY. None.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-10-A
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Information and Education.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. La Paz, Bolivia
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. To encourage the Bolivian armed forces to publicize the civic action program, and to provide information to the unit civic action officers.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. January 1964.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 1 officer, CE.
 - b. Host Country Military. 2.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 3.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. The Ampex recording equipment has been received and installed in La Paz. A quantity of books and literature, totaling \$1,484.10, was received in December 1965, covering subjects such as sanitation, potable water, construction, and basic hygiene. These books are presently being distributed to civic action officers of the nine civic action regions, the Colegio Militar, and the Escuela Militar de Ingenieria, to provide a basic reference library on civic action.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Some excellent press releases have been made during the past year, however, the Departamento de Relaciones Publicas has been devoting most of its time to publicizing the activities of the Military Junta.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year

	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Grants</u>	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Loans</u>	*** <u>Local</u> <u>Currency</u> <u>Grants</u>	*** <u>Local</u> <u>Currency</u> <u>Loans</u>	PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) <u>Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years</u> <u>Obligated</u>	5,038.66				
<u>All Prior Years</u> <u>Expended</u>	5,038.66				
<u>Current Year</u> <u>Obligated</u>	2,657.60				
<u>Current Year</u> <u>Expended</u>	1,554.83				
<u>Budget Year</u> <u>Proposed</u> <u>Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year</u> <u>Proposed</u> <u>Expended</u>	None				

*** - In equivalent dollars

Exchange rate used: B 11,875 = \$1.00

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Provided personnel, materials, and office space.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. No attempt has been made to publicize U. S. support to this project.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-10-E.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Civic Action Movie, "El Nuevo Saldado."
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Bolivia.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. One movie, 20 minutes duration, 35 mm and reduction to 16 mm, with sound titles of presentation, sound track with international band, panoramic screen, text in Spanish, musical background and all technical details, two copies 33 mm and two copies in 16 mm.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. July 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Project completed 2 August 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - 1 U. S. Army Signal Corps officer (MTT).
 - (2) Part time - None.
 - b. Host Country Military. Participates in the movie.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 5.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. The movie depicts the role of the Bolivian armed forces in civic action. Since completion of the film in August 1965, it has been shown in commercial and military theaters throughout Bolivia and in Peru and Argentina. To date an estimated 200,000 persons have seen the film. Action is now being taken to make Aymara and Quechua translations.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.

BOLIVIA

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary by Fiscal Year

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Grants</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Loans</u>	PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) <u>Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>	6,000				
<u>All Prior Years Expended</u>	None				
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Current Year Expended</u>	6,000				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Obligated</u>	None				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Expended</u>	None				

*** - In equivalent dollars

Exchange rate used: B 11,875 = \$1.00

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Provided technical support and direction.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. In newspapers and radio in the entire country.

BOLIVIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-10-H.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Military Bands and Choral Groups.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Country wide.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Organization of local bands and choral groups within the various military establishments to play at public events near the camps.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. Unknown.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - None.
 - (2) Part time - 1 officer.
 - b. Host Country Military. All military units.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. Unknown.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Many military units have bands and choral groups and actively engage in public events near the camps. Many units near the larger cities put on a band concert every Thursday or Sunday evening. The program is established as a continuing program within the Bolivian military and no longer requires USARMIS adviser support.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Furnishing musical instruments and transportation for the bands. Funding unknown.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Publicity is given to the bands in local newspapers.

CIVIC ACTION REPORT

BRAZIL

BRAZIL

NARRATIVE

1. EFFECTIVENESS

a. The Brazilian Army does not have a staff organization specifically organized to direct and supervise civic action. However, the Brazilian Army has a long-standing civic action history and tradition. Brazilian Army civic action covers a wide area on many levels and is limited only by funds available. (There is hardly a single military unit in Brazil that is not involved to some degree in civic action.) Certain units such as the Engineer Construction Battalions devote their entire time to civic action except in internal security emergencies) such as the March 1964 revolution.

b. Young men are drafted for a one-year period and usually serve in the unit nearest their home. Appropriate ceremonies are held the day they are inducted and the day they are discharged which further associates the military unit with the civilian community. Illiterates receive literacy training during their period of service. Brazil is short of skilled labor. The civilian economy gains several thousand semi-skilled drivers, carpenters, farmers, vehicle and signal maintenance men and heavy equipment operators each year when the draftees are released. This has great immediate impact since this type of training is not otherwise available on such a scale to the youth of the country.

c. The Brazilian Army operates a large number of grade schools for military and civilian dependents, as well as local civilian children when space is available. In the secondary education field, they operate a number of military colleges on the same basis as the grade schools. At this same level, they also operate a military academy prep school. The Military Engineering Institute located in Rio de Janeiro, provides even more advanced schooling.

d. (In many instances, particularly in the smaller towns, the military compound is considered a civic center. Local civilians use the military facilities such as soccer fields, theaters, libraries, swimming pool, and power and water sources.) In the Amazon territory, the Brazilian Army has established a small number of military units (Group of Frontier Units) of about company size. These units normally have a dual mission of frontier security and to assist in the development of the town and surrounding territory. The frontier units take a certain number of civilian families with them and help clear the fields, build roads, docks and airfields, and construct water and sewage systems. Like all Brazilian units, their medical and dental

BRAZIL

personnel provide support to the local community. The doctor assigned to the company near Boa Vista, a city of 18,000, is the only doctor in the area. Other Army units both in garrison and in the field on maneuvers attempt to improve their relations with the civilian population by helping to construct or repair churches, schools, roads, bridges, and water systems.

e. Because of fund limitations and higher priority of internal security, MAP civic action support at the present time is limited to assisting the Brazilian Army in equipping their Engineer Construction units. MAP provides about 40 percent of the equipment. The Brazilian Army has traditionally provided engineer construction units in both Northeast and Southern Brazil to construct railways, highways, dams, irrigation works, municipal water supply systems and well-digging projects. On several occasions they have been engaged in large-scale disaster relief operations. This employment on construction projects has had a profound effect on regional, economic and social development and an immediate impact on local communities. The construction of these highways and railroads enhances the communications system so vitally needed in the economic and social development of the country. Further, these same units have a secondary mission of internal security as was shown in the revolution of March 1964. They were the only units strategically located to curb guerrilla activity to support the new government in their respective areas.

f. The Army Engineering Construction Battalions perform a vital social welfare function. They perform a large portion of their work in remote areas populated by peoples living in poverty. The battalions obtain many of their military recruits and civilian workers from this stratum of society. The military provides the workers and their families with food, medical and dental care, mobile stores from which they may purchase articles otherwise unobtainable, schools and teachers, sanitation facilities and recreational conveniences.

g. The civic action programs are effective in accomplishing U. S. and host country civic action objectives of promoting economic and social development and increasing internal security capability. Experience has shown the most successful type of civic action effort is the "Impact" program rather than that programmed for an extended period of time. The "Impact" type program is successful because equipment and materials to complete the project are necessary for only a limited time. In Brazil there are factors which can and do

BRAZIL

effect the successful completion of a long-term civic action project. For example, the political party in office may determine the fate of any particular long-term project, and when administrators change, any particular program can be jeopardized.

h. Host government and United States Information Service publicity efforts have been excellent in the coverage of "Impact" projects. Host country publicity efforts on long term project, although adequate, have had a minimal impact on a population long accustomed to military involvement in civic action.

2. PROBLEM AREAS. There are three problem areas as follows:

a. MAP provided D-8 2U-series tractors are not powerful enough for full utilization with 18 cubic yard scrapers used by the 1st Engineering Construction Group (ECG) engaged in road construction projects in northeast Brazil.

b. USAID ceased funding support of one 1st ECG road project in northeast Brazil because of disapproval of construction methods on one segment of the project.

c. The most significant problem area is the huge size of the undeveloped portion of Brazil. Roads through the interior are practically non-existent and those that do exist are only paths through the jungle usable only by four-wheel-drive vehicles. The high cost of airlifting supplies and construction equipment to the interior has hindered progress and will continue to do so.

3. ACTION TAKEN TO OVERCOME PROBLEMS

a. The Government of Brazil purchased five HD-21 tractors in October 1965 for utilization with the 18 cubic yard towed scrapers. These tractors were delivered in January 1966. MAP has also provided D-8 H-series tractors for use with this type scrapers. Consequently, enough tractors are now on hand to insure full scraper utilization.

b. USAID hired an adviser from a U. S. engineer consulting firm to assist in and to certify construction work performed by the 1st ECG in northeastern Brazil. The adviser has certified work performed after June 1965 and USAID has resumed funding support.

BRAZIL

4. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING THE PROGRAM. The Brazilian Army is forming the 5th Engineer Construction Battalion to be located at Porto Velho in Western Brazil. This battalion has the mission of constructing 1400 kilometers of federal highway along the fringes of the Amazon jungle to the border of Brazil and Peru which will provide communications between the two countries. Peruvian Army engineers are also constructing a highway for this link-up. The Brazilian Army approached the Commander, U. S. Military Group (COMUSMILGP) Brazil for engineer construction equipment for the newly formed battalion. COMUSMILGP sent a letter to USAID Brazil asking for their support. USAID acknowledged receipt of the request and is now studying the possibility of assistance. Since this proposal concerns economic and social development not only in Brazil but also has the potential to strengthen ties between Brazil and Peru, it is considered a highly important civic action project.

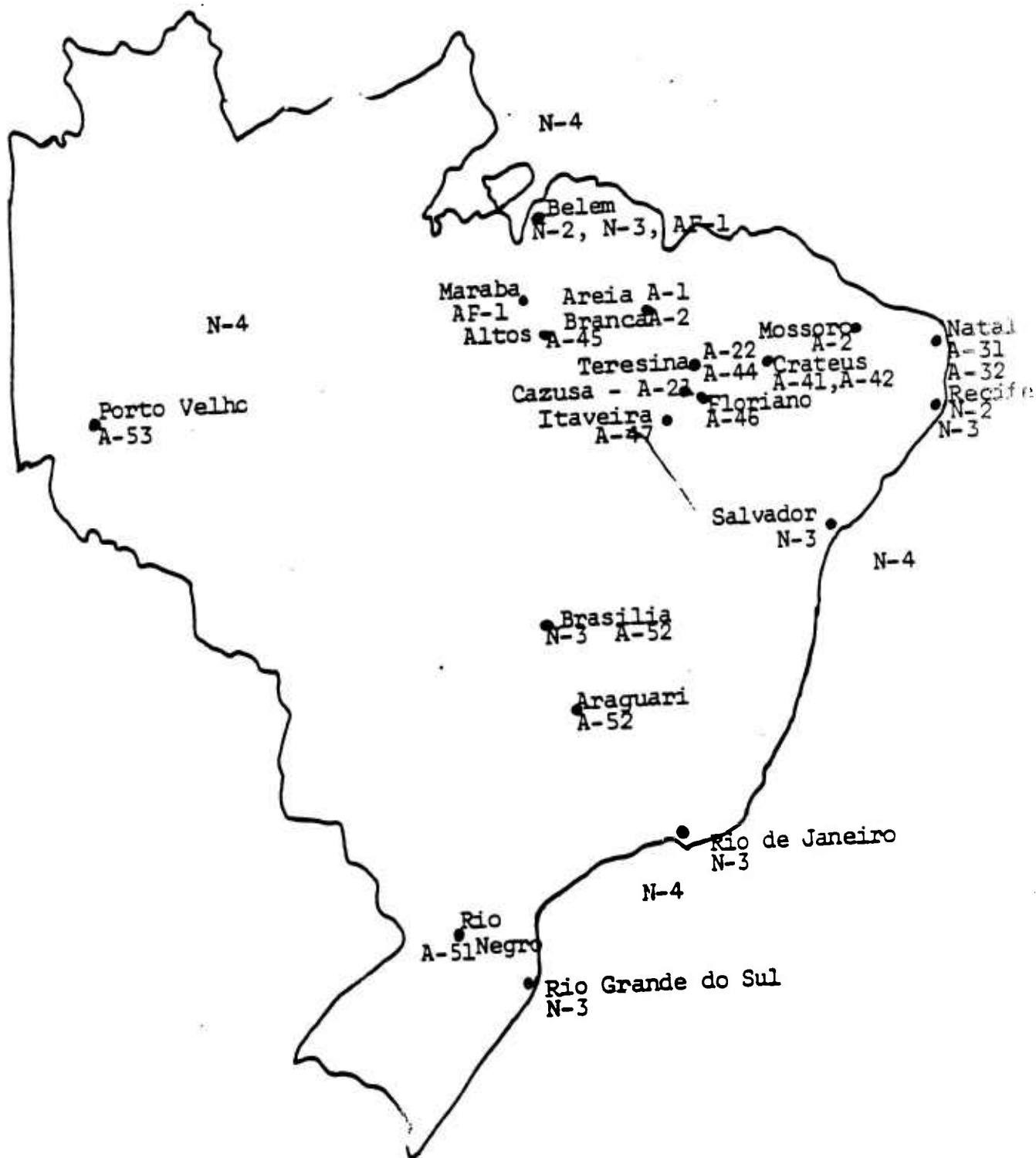
5. TOTAL U. S. MILITARY PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO CIVIC ACTION

a. Full Time. None.

b. Part Time. Seven.

6. TOTAL HOST COUNTRY MILITARY PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO CIVIC ACTION.
Approximately 9000.

BRAZIL



CIVIC ACTION PROJECTS

BRAZILIAN ARMY

BRAZIL

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-1.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Federal Highway BR-110.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. 260 kms between Areia Branca to Serra Negra, Rio Grande do Norte.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Construction and maintenance of federal highway which will open agricultural areas to ports of Natal, Fortaleza and Recife. This is principally a sugar cane and salt producing area.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1963.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - 0.
 - (2) Part time - 1.
 - b. Host Country Military. 400.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 600.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. 20 percent.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Located in area subject to rainy season from March until September. Working with D-7 tractors some of which are 10 years old, thereby presenting serious maintenance problems. The 1st Engineer Group is purchasing D-8 tractors. Brazilian engineering equipment is old and causes extensive maintenance problems.
10. U. S. SUPPORT
 - a. MAP furnished engineer equipment.
 - b. Construction advice by U. S. Army Engineer Adviser.

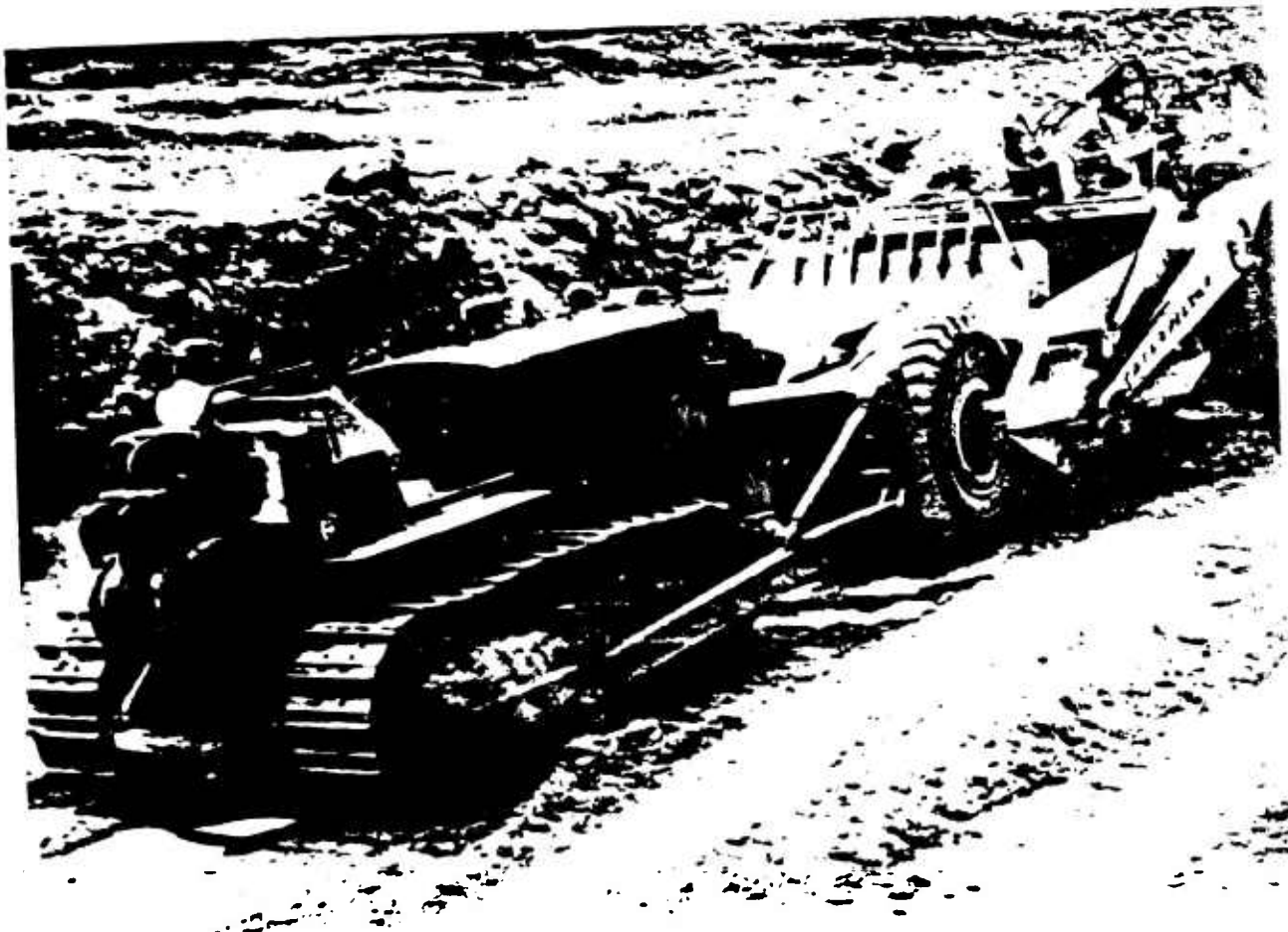
BRAZIL

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Funding supported by Brazilian National Department of Highways Cr\$442,425,000.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. Project has received effective local publicity through local newspapers and national magazine called "Manchete."

BRAZIL

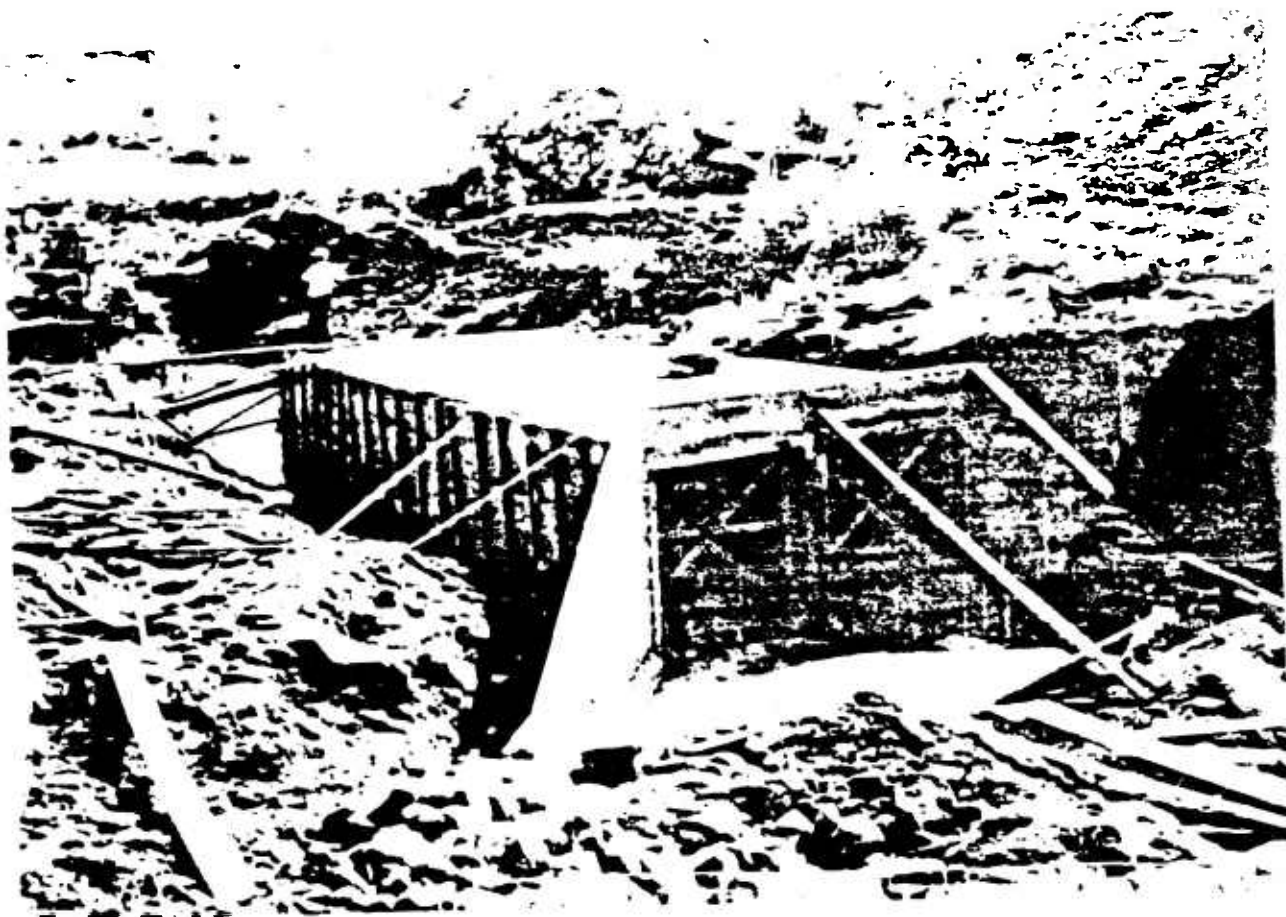


A-1
MAP provided D18 tractor and motorized scraper operated
by Brazilian operators in construction of BR-110.
Serra Negra, Rio Grande do Norte

BRAZIL

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-2.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Federal Highway BR-110
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. 48 kms between Mossoro to Areia Branca, Rio Grande do Norte.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Widening and constructing drainage structures.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1963.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. 1966.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - 0.
 - (2) Part time - 1.
 - b. Host Country Military. 250.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 300.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. 15%.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Located in area subject to rainy season from March to September. There is a shortage of dump trucks but recent Brazilian purchases and MAP deliveries in February 1966 should correct this problem.
10. U. S. SUPPORT
 - a. MAP-furnished engineer construction equipment.
 - b. Construction advice from U. S. Army Engineer Adviser.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Brazilian National Highway Department funded, Cr\$140,000,000.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Project has received effective local publicity through local newspapers.

BRAZIL



A-2
Construction of Concrete Culvert
Mossoro, Rio Grande do Norte

BRAZIL

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-21.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Federal Highway BR-316.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. 400 kms of federal highway from Caxuxa to boundary between Maranhao and Piaui states.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Construction and maintenance of federal highway in state of Piaui, clearing, earthwork and construction of drainage structures. Completion will open agricultural areas producing sisal for rope and sugar cane.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1963.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - 0.
 - (2) Part time - 1.
 - b. Host Country Military. 200.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 300.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. 15%.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Located in area subject to rainy season from March to September. Shortage of dump trucks and age of construction equipment. The 1st Engineer Group recently purchased 90 dump trucks which will alleviate the problem somewhat. The age of the MAP provided D-7 tractors requires a great amount of maintenance. The Engineer Group is presently purchasing some U. S. made D-8 tractors.
10. U. S. SUPPORT
 - a. MAP-furnished engineer construction equipment.
 - b. Construction advice from U. S. Army Engineer Adviser.

BRAZIL

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Government of Brazil funding as follows:

- a. Brazilian National Highway Department: Cr\$500,000,000
- b. Brazilian Agency for Northeast Development: 509,000,000
- c. State of Amazonas: 400,000,000

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. Project has received effective local publicity through local newspapers in Teresina, Piaui.

BRAZIL

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-22.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. State Highway PI-5.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. 234 kms south of Teresina, Piaui.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Widening and construction of drainage structures to include two bridges.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1964.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - 0.
 - (2) Part time - 1.
 - b. Host Country Military. 230.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 400.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. 20%.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT
 - a. MAP-provided engineer construction equipment.
 - b. Construction and maintenance advice by U. S. Army Engineer Adviser.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Funding:
 - a. Brazilian National Highway Department Cr\$100,000,000
 - b. State of Piaui 50,000,000
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Project has received effective local publicity from Governor and local newspapers.

BRAZIL

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-31.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. BR-101.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. BR-101, 51 kms south of Natal, Rio Grande do Norte.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Highway widening, fencing, aligning and paving; construction of bridges and drainage structures. Develops and improves road network in northeast Brazil.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1963.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. 1966.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - 0.
 - (2) Part time - 1.
 - b. Host Country Military. 300.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 650.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. 25%.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Located in area subject to rainy season from March to September. Poor construction practice charged by USAID resulted in temporary withholding of AID funds. USAID hired consultant who is satisfied and is certifying completed work. Funding has resumed. Project should proceed at much better rate.
10. U. S. SUPPORT
 - a. MAP-provided engineer construction equipment.

BRAZIL

b. USAID Funding:

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	*** <u>Local Currency Grants</u>	*** <u>Local Currency Loans</u>
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>	\$1,000,000		Cr\$600,000,000	
<u>All Prior Years Expended</u>	416,000		250,000,000	
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>	524,000		350,000,000	
<u>Current Year Expended</u>	-		-	
<u>Budget Year Proposed Obligated</u>	-		-	
<u>Budget Year Proposed Expended</u>	-		-	

*** - In equivalent dollars

Exchange rate used: \$1.00 = Cr\$600

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Funding:

a. Brazilian National Highway Department Cr\$95,000,000

b. Brazilian Agency for Northeast Development Cr\$280,000,000

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. Project has received local publicity through papers in Recife and national magazine called "Manchete."

BRAZIL

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-32.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Federal Highway BR-304.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. 132 kms west of Natal, Rio Grande do Norte.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Highway widening and compaction of fills and construction of drainage structures. Paving of entire stretch with asphaltic cement with MAP-provided asphalt plant.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1963.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - 0,
 - (2) Part time - 1.
 - b. Host Country Military. 350.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 400.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. 17%.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Located in area subject to rainy season from March until September. Late and uncertain shipment of rock-crushing unit and other components of asphalt plant. Delivery schedules resolved and all components should be on hand by March 1966. When received, paving should proceed in an orderly manner.
10. U. S. SUPPORT
 - a. MAP-provided engineer equipment.
 - b. Mobile Training Team for asphalt plant.
 - c. Construction and maintenance advice by U. S. Army Engineer Adviser.

BRAZIL

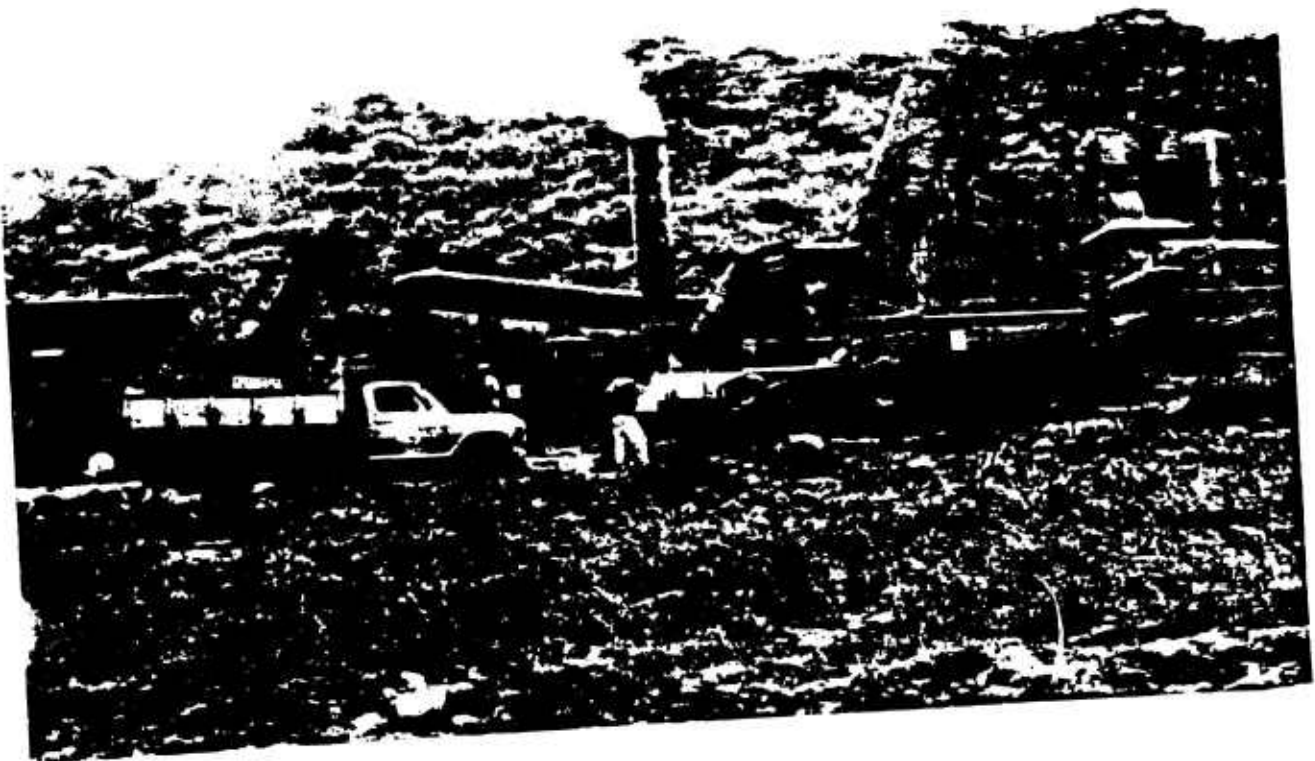
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Funding:

- a. Brazilian National Highway Department Cr\$590,000,000
- b. Brazilian Agency for Northeast Development 80,000,000

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. Project has received national and local publicity through newspapers and magazines.

BRAZIL



A-32
MAP provided asphalt mix and paving plant will initially pave
132 kilometers of BR-304. Plant will be utilized on highways
throughout northeast.

BRAZIL

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-41.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Federal Highway BR-020.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. 180 kms east of boundary between states of Ceara and Piaui.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Brazilian national highway approved project for first 100 kms to include widening and construction of drainage structures. Develops road network for movement of agricultural products in northeast Brazil.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - 0.
 - (2) Part time - 1.
 - b. Host Country Military. 260.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 380.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. New project.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None at this time.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. MAP-provided engineer construction equipment.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Funding:

Brazilian National Highway Department Cr\$32,950,000
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Project has received effective publicity through local newspapers in states of Ceara and Piaui.

BRAZIL

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-42.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Federal Highway BR-226.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. 312 kms from Crateus to Lima Campos, Ceara.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Highway maintenance and ins'allation of eight culverts. Improves farm to market road network in north-east Brazil.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1964.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - 0.
 - (2) Part time - 1.
 - b. Host Country Military. 230.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 375.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. 25%.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Shortage of dump trucks but recent purchase of 90 dump trucks should alleviate this problem.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. MAP-provided engineer construction equipment.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Funding:

Brazilian National Highway Department	Cr\$110,000,000
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12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Project has received effective publicity through local newspapers of Ceara.

BRAZIL

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-43.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Federal Highway BR-308.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. 108 kms from Crato to boundary of Ceara and Piaui states.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Project approved for first 50 kms for earthwork. Work is proceeding on first 20 kms. Improves road network to transport agricultural products of northeast Brazil.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - 0.
 - (2) Part time - 1.
 - b. Host Country Military. 225.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 300.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. New project.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None at this time.
10. U. S. SUPPORT
 - a. MAP provided engineer construction equipment.
 - b. Construction advice by U. S. Army Engineer Adviser.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Funding:

Brazilian National Highway Department Cr\$61,150,000
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Project has received effective publicity through local newspapers in Ceara.

BRAZIL

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-44.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Federal Railway Altos - Teresina.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. 40 kms Altos-Teresina, Ceara.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Railroad fills and cut construction including placement of ballast and ties. Augments highway capability to transport agricultural products in northeast Brazil.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1963.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - 0.
 - (2) Part time - 1.
 - b. Host Country Military. 280.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 320.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. 20%.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT
 - a. MAP-provided engineer construction equipment.
 - b. Technical construction, manuals, and discussions on compaction with U. S. Army Engineer Adviser.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT
 - a. Host country provided engineer equipment.
 - b. Funding. Brazilian National Dept. of Railways: Cr\$1,700,000,000

BRAZIL

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. Project has received effective publicity through newspapers, national magazines and national railway pamphlets.

BRAZIL

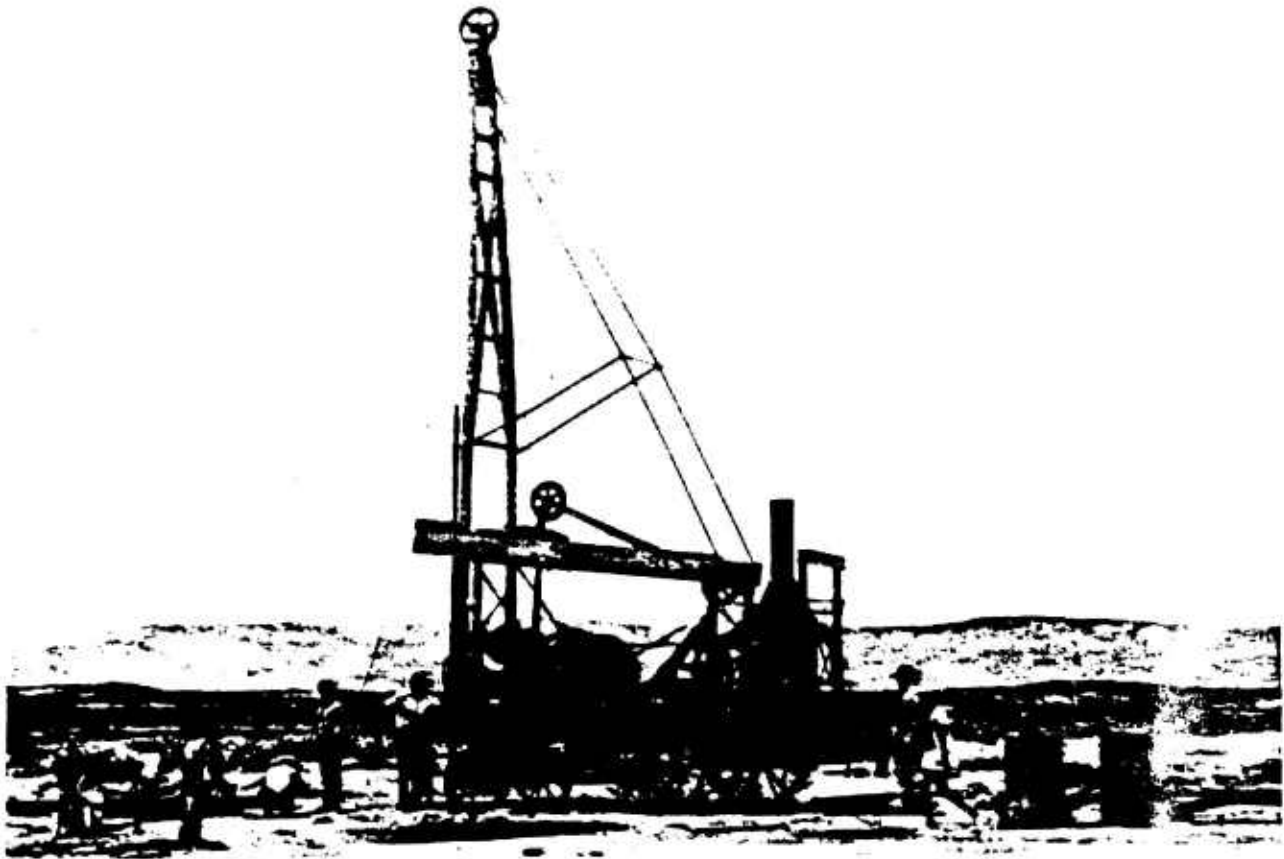
1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-45.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Water Supply, City of Altos, Maranhao.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Altos, Maranhao.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Drilling and lining three wells for municipal water supply. This will insure adequate supply of potable water.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. 1966.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - 0.
 - (2) Part time - 1.
 - b. Host Country Military. 30.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 45.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. New project.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT
 - a. MAP-furnished well-drilling rigs, Bucyrus Erie, 22 W.
 - b. Maintenance and technical manuals by U. S. Army Engineer Adviser.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Funding:
 - a. Department Against Drought Cr\$40,000,000
 - b. Brazilian Agency for Northeast Brazil Development 50,000,000

BRAZIL

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. Project has received effective publicity from local newspapers.

BRAZIL



A-45
Well drilling rig drills wells for potable water supply
Altos, Maranhao

BRAZIL

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-46.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Water Supply, City of Floriano.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Floriano, Maranhao.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Construction of reservoir for city water supply. This reservoir will insure adequate supply of potable water to city.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. 1966.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - 0.
 - (2) Part time - 1.
 - b. Host Country Military. 30.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 60.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. New project.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT
 - a. MAP-furnished well-drilling rigs, Bucyrus Erie, 22 W.
 - b. Maintenance and technical manuals in Portuguese furnished by U. S. Army Engineer Adviser.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Funding:
 - a. Department Against Drought Cr\$140,000,000
 - b. Brazilian Agency for Northeast Brazil 200,000,000

BRAZIL

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Effective publicity has been given through local newspapers.

BRAZIL

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-47.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Water Supply, City of Itaveira.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Itaveira, Maranhao.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Construction of reservoir for city water supply. This reservoir augments present supply of potable water.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1964.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. 1966.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - 0.
 - (2) Part time - 1.
 - b. Host Country Military. 27.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 40.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. New project.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT
 - a. MAP-furnished well-drilling rigs, Bucyrus Erie, 22 W.
 - b. Maintenance and technical manuals in Portuguese furnished by U. S. Army Engineer Adviser.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Funded:

Brazilian Agency for Northeast Brazil Development Cr\$235,000,000
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Effective publicity has been given through local newspapers.

BRAZIL

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-51.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Tronco Sul (Southern Railway Trunk).
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Brazilian Army portion between Rio Negro, Parana and Bento Goncalves, Rio Grande do Sul.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Construction of 1700 kms of railway to include earthwork for fills, cuts, drainage structures, boring tunnels and laying of ballast, ties and rails. Improves transportation system between industrial and agricultural regions within southern Brazil.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1938.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. 1966.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - 0.
 - (2) Part time - 1.
 - b. Host Country Military. 2520.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 4500.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. 25%.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Three MAP-provided D-8 2U-series tractors were shipped to battalions in south working on this project. This Headquarters recommended no more of this series due to maintenance difficulties and underpowered equipment. Higher Headquarters has concurred and now in process of furnishing adequate tractor.
10. U. S. SUPPORT
 - a. MAP-provided engineer construction equipment.
 - b. Maintenance advice furnished by U. S. Army Engineer Adviser.

BRAZIL

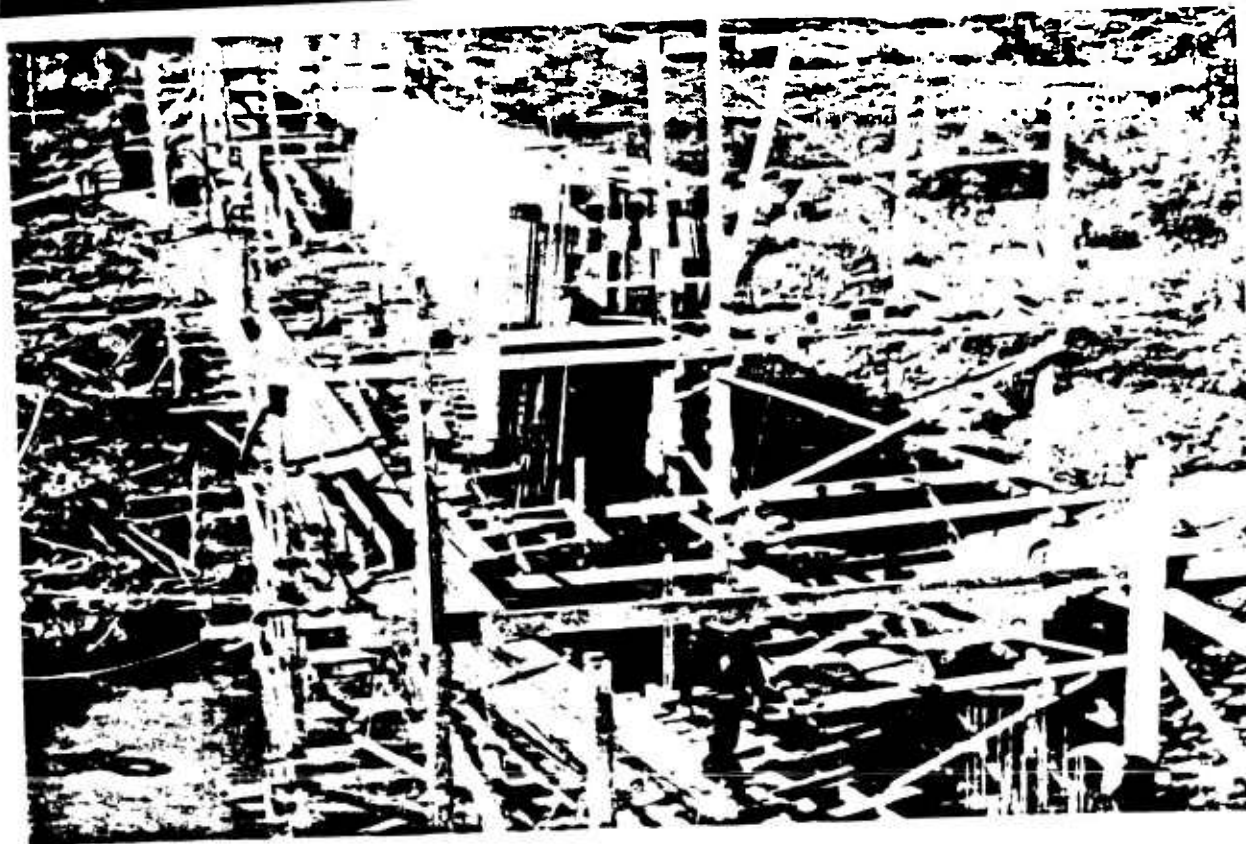
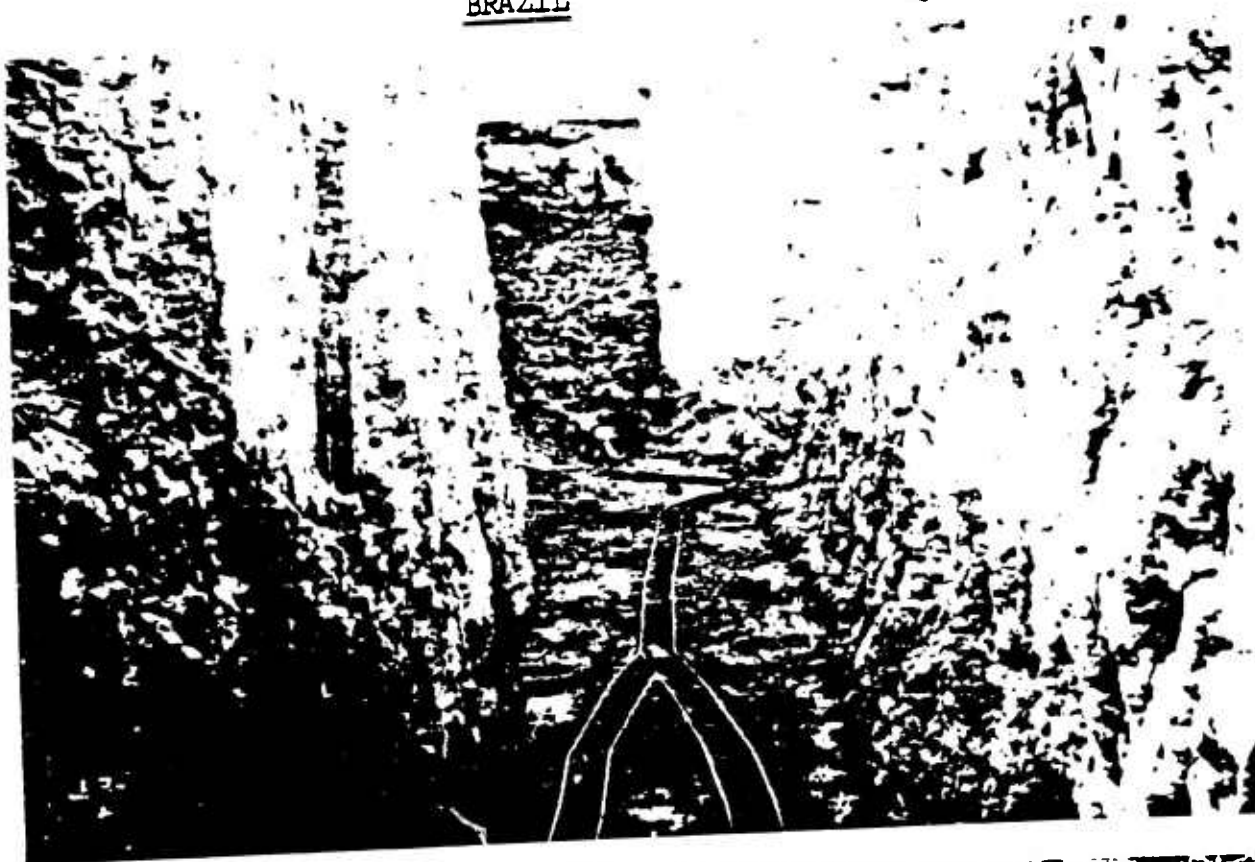
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Funding:

Brazilian National Department of Railways Cr\$18,000,000,000

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. Project has been given effective coverage through newspapers in Porto Alegre, Rio de Janeiro and various national magazines.

BRAZIL



A-51
Tranco Sul (Southern Railway Trunk)
Santa Catarina

BRAZIL

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-52.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. National Railway from Brasilia to Araguari, Minas Gerais.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Araguari, Minas Gerais to Brasilia.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Construction of federal railway from Brasilia which will connect with Southern Railway Trunk. Construction to include all earthwork (cuts and fills), culverts, bridges and placement of ballast, ties and rails. Improves communication between Federal capital and port cities of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Porto Alegre.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time -
 - (2) Part time - 1.
 - b. Host Country Military. 650.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 800.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. New project.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None at this time.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. MAP-provided engineer construction equipment.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT Funding:

Brazilian National Railway Department	Cr\$3,600,000,000
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12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Project has received effective coverage in newspapers in Rio, Sao Paulo and Brasilia.

BRAZIL

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-53.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Federal Highway BR-319 and BR-236.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. 1400 kms from Porto Velho, Rondonia to border of Brazil and Peru.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Construction of federal highway starting at Porto Velho, Rondonia, through Rio Branco for 1400 kms to border of Peru. Construction includes improvement of first 340 kms which has suffered from lack of maintenance. From this point on this project amounts to new construction including earthwork, culverts, and bridges. This highway will enhance communications between Brazil and Peru.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. The project was assigned as of December 1965. However, the Brazilian Army 5th Engineer Construction Battalion is being organized and is expected to be effective approximately June 1966.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - 0.
 - (2) Part time - 1.
 - b. Host Country Military. 50 (expected to be 800 by June 1966).
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 200 (expected to be 1500 by June 1966).
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. New project.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None at this time.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. There is a letter from COMUSMILGP Brazil to USAID Brazil asking support of this project with engineer construction equipment. Project is under study by USAID, Brazil.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Funding:

Brazilian National Highway Department	Cr\$800,000,000
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12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Project has received limited coverage at this time in Rio and Porto Velho newspapers.

CIVIC ACTION PROJECTS

BRAZILIAN NAVY

BRAZIL

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. N-1.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Hydrographic Service.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Brazilian coastal waters, rivers, harbors, ports, and off-shore islands.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The mission of the Hydrographic Service of the Brazilian Navy is to improve commercial fishing capabilities, improve harbors, ports and river facilities, provide for safe navigation, enhance ASW and amphibious warfare capabilities, and conduct research in the fields of sea chemistry, marine biology, meteorology, and geophysics. To fulfill this mission the activities of the Hydrographic Service include meteorological observations, geomagnetic recordings, ocean current observations, soundings, ocean bottom sampling, water temperature gradient recordings, production of nautical charts, establishment and maintenance of aids to navigation, studies of commercial fish stocks, and surveys required for the development and improvement of ports and rivers. The Brazilian Navy uses one hydrographic survey ship, five small survey vessels, one DE and three mobile hydrographic teams (embarked in launches) for oceanographic survey in Brazilian waters. MAP funds are utilized to obtain those instruments, recording, and communication equipments not available in Brazil.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 July 1964.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - 0.
 - (2) Part time - 1.
 - b. Host Country Military. 1000.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 1500.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. First report.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.

BRAZIL

10. U. S. SUPPORT

- a. FY 1965 - \$50,000 - MAP furnished communications and hydro-
1966 - 50,000 graphic sounding devices.
- b. FY 1965 - \$105,000 - MAP furnished propulsion plants and
1966 - 40,000 electronics equipment as USN portion of
cost-sharing in-country construction of
52 hydrographic sounding boats.

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. The Hydrographic Service is an element of the Brazilian Navy and as such is supported by annual budget funding. No funding levels figures are available.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. It is understood that UNESCO has supported operations of and the provision of equipments for the ALMIRANTE SLADANHA, oceanographic research ship.

13. PUBLICITY. The SALDANHA operations have received considerable publicity. The U. S. contribution to date has not merited any publicity.

BRAZIL

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. N-2.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Floating Drydocks.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT

AFDL 4 - Currently at Belem, Para for activation. Will be finally located at Natal, Rio Grande do Norte.

AFDL 39 - Recife, Pernambuco.

4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Two floating drydocks leased/purchased from U. S. Navy Reserve Fleet sources will be located (after reactivation) in Brazilian northeast ports to provide small boat repair facilities for commercial firms operating fishing vessels, coastal freighters and other craft. Drydock facilities will provide not only assistance to fishing fleets, but will enhance local economies by providing work for the local population.

5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. November 1963.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. July 1967.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - 0.
 - (2) Part time - 1.
 - b. Host Country Military. 20 (when docks are operable).
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 200 (when docks are operable).
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. First report.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None to date.

BRAZIL

10. U. S. SUPPORT

a. USAID Funding Summary

	Dollar Grants	Dollar Loans	*** Local Currency Grants	*** Local Currency Loans
<u>All Prior Years</u> <u>Obligated</u>				221,730
<u>All Prior Years</u> <u>Expended</u>				-
<u>Current Year</u> <u>Obligated</u>				-
<u>Current Year</u> <u>Expended (estimate)</u>				221,730
<u>Budget Year</u> <u>Proposed</u> <u>Obligated</u>				-
<u>Budget Year</u> <u>Proposed</u> <u>Expended</u>				-

*** - In equivalent dollars
Exchange rate used: \$1.00 - Cr\$1,353

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. The Brazilian Navy paid for one dry-dock, leased the second and paid for state-side activation, preparatory to tow from Seattle, Washington. Brazil paid the tow cost. Approximate total costs to date - \$280,000.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. Effective publicity has been achieved on national scale, including newspapers, radio, movies, and television.

BRAZIL

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. N-3.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Brazilian Navy Shore Based Communications Improvement Program.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT: Rio de Janeiro, Brasilia, Recife, Belem, Salvador, Rio Grande do Sul.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Provide two-way Teletype Communications between the above five cities and Panama as a user of the Inter-American Telecommunication Network (IANTN). The use of the net is not only for Naval Control of Shipping, both merchant and warship, but also a modern means of communication with these locations for any purpose.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. 1968.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - 0.
 - (2) Part time - 2 MAP planners.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. All equipment for Rio de Janeiro and Recife is on order and sites for installation are 80% complete.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. \$300,000 MAP Grant Aid obligated.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Brazilian Navy will monitor and operate these stations. Brazilian industry is providing 70% of communications equipment purchased by the Brazilian Navy.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. None.

BRAZIL

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. N-4.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Seaborne supply, Medical Service and Disaster Relief.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Amazon Area and Coast of Brazil.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Ten corvettes, on a part time basis, accomplish:
 - a. Delivery of food and supplies to needy areas.
 - b. Relief and evacuation of disaster areas along coasts and rivers.
 - c. Provision of limited medical services during monthly ship visits along the Amazon River.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. In effect for many years.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing service.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - 0.
 - (2) Part time - 2 MAP planners.
 - b. Host Country Military. Crews of ships (about 500 personnel).
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 0.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Brazilian Navy has commended making more frequent patrols along the Amazon River.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. MAP support to the corvettes averages \$30,000 per year for follow-on spares and new equipments.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Funded by Brazilian Navy.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Receives frequent publicity in newspapers throughout the country.

CIVIC ACTION PROJECTS

BRAZILIAN AIR FORCE

BRAZIL

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. AF-1.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Operation Friendship.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Belem, Para, and Maraba, Para.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. This is an airlift project airlifting heavy equipment, food and fuel from Belem, Para to Maraba, Para, a distance of approximately 180 nautical miles. The purpose of the airlift was to enable state-owned road building equipment and state crews to construct a road in the region which would eventually be linked with the Brasilia-Belem Highway. Airlift was necessary because no roads or railways are in existence at the present time. By airlifting heavy equipment, fuel, food, and supplies to Maraba, two complete road construction crews could work simultaneously; one from Belem to Maraba and the other from Maraba to Belem. Since the rainy season was fast approaching and work would have to stop with the advent of the rain, speed in the movement was required. The request for the project was made by the Governor of the State of Para through the U. S. Ambassador to Brazil to the U. S. Air Force. Two C-130's flew 22 sorties and airlifted 300,000 pounds of cargo: 3 bulldozers, 1 road grader, 1 truck, 1 jeep, 230 barrels of fuel and 50 tons of food, completing this operation and returning on 10 November. Follow-up action was made on 1 December by USAF Section at which time project completion date for the pioneer road was estimated as of 10 December 1965. Newspapers and local weekly magazines showed pictures of the Governor of Para traveling over the pioneer road.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. Following preplanning, action dates were set for 8-10 November and the project started with the arrival of the first C-130 of the 40th Troop Carrier Squadron, Lockburne AFB, Ohio on 6 November 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - 23 (for duration of project only).
 - (2) Part time - 0.
 - b. Host Country Military. 0.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 25.

BRAZIL

8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. This was a "one-time-only" impact project.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. Consisted of two C-130 aircraft, one C-47 aircraft and 23 U. S. military personnel.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. The host country provided the cargo and assisted in loading and off-loading.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. This project was well reported in both local and national media. The Associated Press requested photos and other information which was provided. No information is available at this time as to AP use.

CIVIC ACTION REPORT

CHILE

CHILE
NARRATIVE

1. EFFECTIVENESS

a. The Chilean civic action program is highly effective in promoting economic and social development and increasing internal security capability. There are no known unsuccessful programs. The Chilean Army recognizes civic action as an important function of the armed forces, and is planning to establish a separate office to plan and direct civic action programs. The Chilean Navy has a long history of successful execution of civic action projects. The extended coastline makes the sea the principal line of communication. As a result the Chilean Navy has played a major role in the logistic support of the inhabitants of the many isolated coastal communities and off-shore islands. The Chilean Navy enjoys outstanding relations with the civilian population due to the support and services it provides not only during crises such as earthquakes and floods but also on a day-to-day basis. The Chilean Air Force has impressed the public very favorably by providing reserve and disaster relief, air transport for non-military passengers and cargo, and flying National Health Service doctors and nurses to remote areas.

b. Host country publicity efforts are low-key, but effective. Local commanders seldom seek publicity or press contacts except on specific occasions like Army Day and unit anniversaries, at which time they mention their current accomplishments. The same is generally acknowledged. Naturally, the coverage is greater when the Army's action is linked to an event of national import, such as holidays and disasters. The Chilean Navy and Air Force have effective public relations systems and receive very favorable publicity for their civic action efforts.

2. PROBLEM AREAS

a. The principal Chilean Army problem is equipment and funds to accomplish the large quantity of work to be done. A second problem is lack of sufficient trained and experienced operation and maintenance personnel.

b. The most significant problems affecting Chilean Navy civic action efforts are lack of funds and lack of personnel. Many of the ships used for civic action efforts are old and in poor condition and the maintaining of these ships in operating condition is an expensive and difficult task. The investment requirements for

CHILE

shipyard construction and for in-country ship construction projects are also heavy financial burdens since the Navy is expected by its government to also maintain its combat potential. In the personnel field, the critical shortages are in skilled engineer personnel and in shipyard technical/management personnel.

3. ACTION TAKEN TO OVERCOME PROBLEMS.

a. MAP has delivered engineer and other equipment to the Chilean Army. AID on one occasion provided some funds directly. The Army has purchased equipment with its own funds. U. S. training courses offered in Panama and CONUS are seldom accepted, because of preference for in-country training. U. S. mobile training teams are utilized and more are planned. The Chilean Army recently approved plan to allow conscripts to volunteer for a second year in the service, continuing to serve as assistant operators and mechanics. At the end of this time some will stay in the service.

b. The principal action taken by the Chilean Navy to resolve financial problems described above have been to provide MAP support to the various civic action projects. MAP has provided through its training program a partial solution in the training of engineer and shipyard management/technical personnel. The long-range solution, however, will require efforts by the Chilean Navy to retain trained personnel by requiring each man to complete a minimum of three or four years of service following his training and by developing career incentives that can compete with those of alternative civilian careers.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING THE PROGRAM

a. U. S. Army personnel will continue to emphasize the advantages to the Chilean Army of more use of U. S. training outside the country.

b. The Chilean Army will attempt to secure limited AID financial support for civic action. The Chilean Navy will use MAP support to assist in resolving financial and personnel problems and try to retain skilled personnel on active duty.

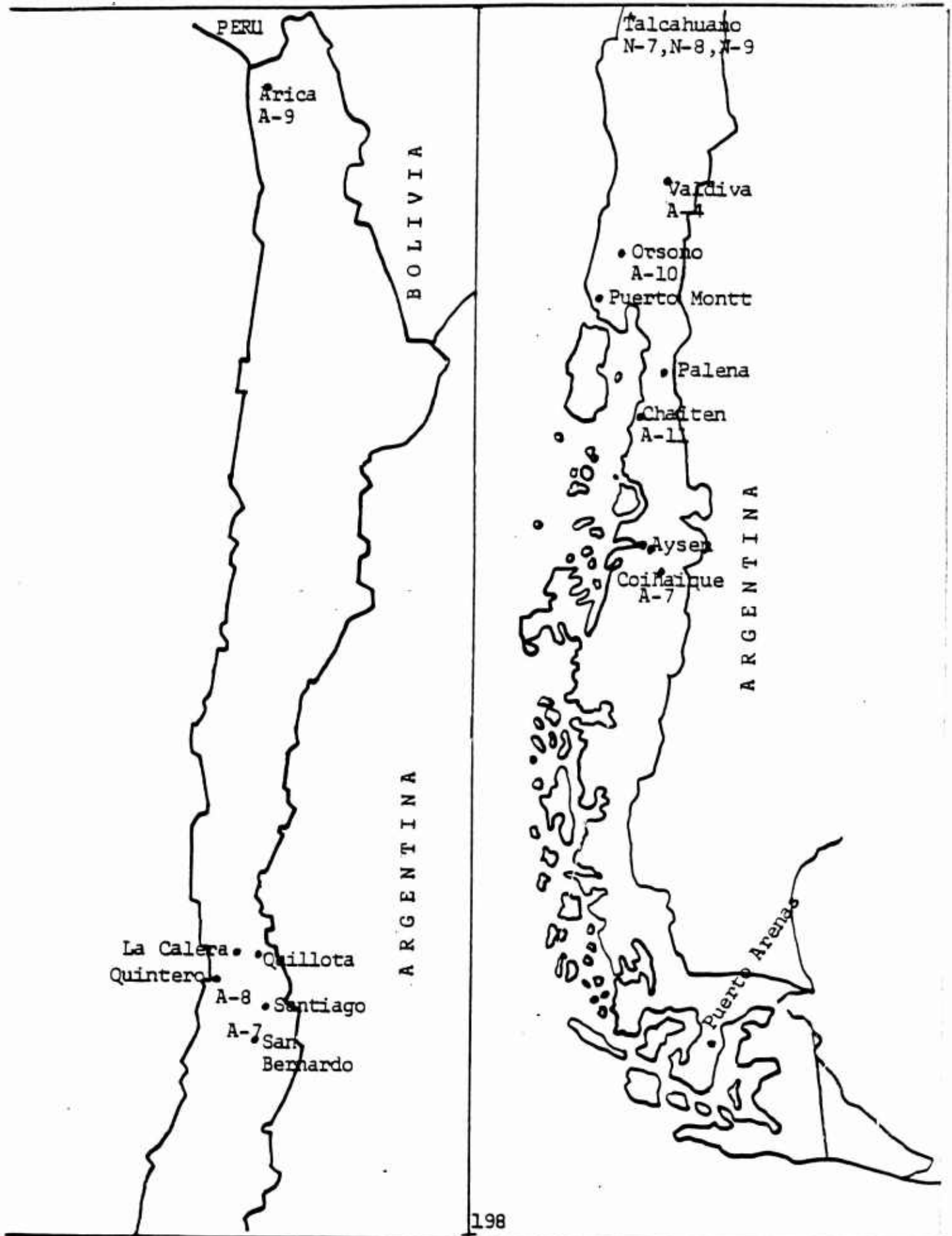
5. TOTAL U. S. MILITARY PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO CIVIC ACTION

a. Full time - 0.

b. Part time - 3.

6. HOST COUNTRY PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO CIVIC ACTION. 4500 (excluding 7660 students in various educational programs).

CHILE



CIVIC ACTION PROJECTS

CHILEAN ARMY

CHILE

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-1
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Literacy Training and Primary Education of Conscripts.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. All units having conscripts (most of Army).
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Chilean Army regulations provide that a minimum of approximately 10% of incoming conscripts be illiterate; they are then trained to read, write, add and subtract during their service. Those who can, go on to multiplication and division and, if time permits, some Chilean history. The training takes place one hour daily, approximately from May to October.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. Prior to 1945.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Annual program.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. Approximately 650 officers and NCO's serve as instructors.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. 1281 conscripts trained in 1965.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Time of instructors and students, and student materials; equivalent cost unknown.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Effective.

CHILE

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-2.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Apprentice Training for Conscripts.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. All units having conscripts (most of Army).
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. As part of their military training, about 1/4 of the conscripts receive instruction at the apprentice level in various civilian skills. As very few conscripts serve any more than one year, these skills are directly transferred to the civilian economy. The skills include the following: carpenter, plumber, mason, driver, electrician, barber, mechanic, cobbler, blacksmith, painter, baker, leather worker, veterinarian, butcher, gardener, medical assistant.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. Prior to 1945.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Annual program.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. About 1,000 instructors, many the same as those in Project A-1.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. 2,500 conscripts trained in 1965.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. MAP-supplied tools, vehicles, and equipment are used when available.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Time of instructors and students and instructional material unknown.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Effective.

CHILE

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-3.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Journeyman Training for Conscripts.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Various units.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Selected conscripts in selected units are trained to a higher level of proficiency than that attained in Project A-2, to include civilian qualification licenses where appropriate. 720 conscripts were trained in pilot programs through 1964. The following skills are included: electrician, mason, plumber, carpenter, well driller, mechanic, wall surfer.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 26 December 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Annual program.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. Unknown.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. A few advisers.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. 2,033 conscripts were to have been trained in 1965 (not confirmed).
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Lack of sufficient tools and equipment. Partial solution was 1965 delivery through AID of tools from excess property list.
10. U.S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary:

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>
<u>All Prior Years</u>	
<u>Obligated</u>	\$33,299.99
<u>All Prior Years</u>	
<u>Expended</u>	33,299.99

No further AID support in current or future budget years.

CHILE

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Host country reports \$20,000 of its own equipment dedicated to this project (some of which may be MAP-supplied) and \$160,000 of support from CORFO (Corporacion de Fomento de la Produccion = Production Development Corporation). An estimate of operating costs, based on a CORFO estimate in 1963 of 148 escudos per conscript, would be \$75 per conscript; i.e., approximately \$150,000 a year.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Effective.

CHILE

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-4.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Forestry School.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Valdivia.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The Army operates a small forestry school to train apprentice foresters and carry out forestry projects in cooperation with the government. 170 students were trained through 1964.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. About 1958.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. Eight.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. Occasional guest instructors and advisers from Austral University.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. 28 students trained in 1965.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. The school is a MAP element, has an inventory of about \$20,000 in MAP-supplied equipment.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Instructors as mentioned in 7c above; funding amount unknown. Host country reports \$50,000 inventory, which probably includes MAP equipment.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY. Through an agreement with the German Government, one full-time instructor is provided by the German Forestry Service.
13. PUBLICITY. Effective.

CHILE

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-5.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Farm Equipment Training for Conscripts.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Eleven military units.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. A six-month course in operation and maintenance of farm equipment for conscripts; three months in the cuartel, three months practical work on local farms; 8248 trained through 1964. Of those trained, 50% are reportedly currently employed on farms, 48% in firms engaged in public works, 2% working for CORFO (Corporation de Fomento de la Produccion - Production Development Corporation).
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. Prior to 1940.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Annual program.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. Less than 50 instructors.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. Unknown.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. 345 conscripts currently in training.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. \$250,000 inventory provided by CORFO and \$100,000 in private support.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Effective national publicity in form of feature articles in newspapers.

CHILE

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-6.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Off-Duty Secondary Education.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. All Army units.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. A vigorous program encouraging enrollment of regular soldiers in night education classes. There are regulations establishing minimum academic qualifications for promotion.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. About 1950.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. Very few, other than students reported in paragraph 8 below.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. Instructors are civilians; number unknown.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. 1,473 students enrolled in 1965.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Instructors are paid by Ministry of Education. Night classes are a regular offering; the Army is taking advantage of a civilian program.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Unknown.

CHILE

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-7.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Horse breeding.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. San Bernardo and Coihaique.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The Army operates two horse stud farms to improve the horse stock of Chile, especially stock destined for use in the Cordillera and desert North.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. Unknown.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. Unknown.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Unknown.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Unknown.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None
13. PUBLICITY. Unknown.

CHILE

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-8.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Military Work Corps (Cuerpo Militar del Trabajo - CMT).
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Headquarters in Santiago.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. A coordinating office working directly for the Army Commander-in-Chief, consisting of eight officers and about 30 EM. Also operates a maintenance shop for its own equipment. Its mission is to direct engineering projects of a "civic-military" or economic value. It does this by preparing orders and giving technical direction to regular units selected to accomplish the projects. The funds come from any governmental or private institution interested in accomplishing the project, in most cases from the Ministry of Public Works. Most of the projects are located where it would be very costly to hire a private firm. A secondary objective is to provide a training medium for equipment operators, many of whom are lured out of the Army after a few years of experience by offers of higher salaries. Among other duties, the Chief of the CMT is the Army's representative on the government's committee for preservation of forests. The following incomplete statistics illustrate the type of work accomplished in the past:

a. Miscellaneous construction and road work:

Roads	498 Km
Bridges	187 m
Canals	24 m
River and port defenses	4 Km
Airports	80,000 m2
Earthmoving	170,000 m3

b. Urbanization:

Paving	385,000 m2
Water mains	25,000 m
Sewerage	12,000 m
Leveling	560,000 m2
Reforestation	200 hectares

5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. The Corps was established by presidential decree in 1953.

CHILE

6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. One officer part time.
 - b. Host Country Military. The Army uses four units of construction engineers with a complement of 1200.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. All projects are coordinated fully with civilian authorities, who sometime contribute advisers and laborers.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See Projects A-9 through A-12, and A-14.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. The CMT could accomplish more with more funding support.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. MAP equipment valuing over \$1.5 million is used extensively.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. The CMT reports an equipment inventory of \$1 million.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Effective.

CHILE

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-9.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Development of the Department of Arica.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Arica and eastward.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. A long-term project consisting of three current sub-projects and one planned for initiation in 1966. All are being accomplished by the engineer company of the 4th Motorized Infantry Regiment (Reinforced) in Arica, with technical direction and equipment from the Military Work Corps.
 - a. Construction of a road from Azapa to Copaquilla. A low-level dam is to be constructed in Copaquilla to trap water from the rare rains which is currently lost to runoff. Copaquilla is isolated. In January to March 1965, the Army constructed a 16.6 Km access road.
 - b. Renovation of underground aqueducts. For the past two years the Army has been assisting the local populace in the rehabilitation of these aqueducts, which lie from 6 to 15 meters beneath the surface and serve to catch filtration from the San Jose River. The works had been virtually unmaintained and were failing in many places. This sub-project may be terminated this year and priority placed elsewhere.
 - c. Cleaning of the Lauca Canal from Chapiquina toward the Azapa Valley. When the canal was constructed, the spoil was left in place and has been eroding into the canal. The sub-project consists of removing the spoil along a length of 48 Km. Work started in May 1965, is scheduled to terminate about August 1966.
 - d. Road net in the Department of Arica. Work is scheduled to start in March 1966 on the first stage (86 Km) of a long-term project to unite small villages in the eastern mountainous region with the port of Arica. The first worksite will be a two Km stretch in the Codpa Valley, the second a 10 Km linkup between Codpa and Guanacagua.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. The CMT has been active in the zone for many years.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. See paragraph 4.

CHILE

7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL

- a. U. S. Military. One officer part time.
- b. Host Country Military. Approximately 100.
- c. Host Country Civilian. Many local and national authorities are involved in the planning.

8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.

9. PROBLEM AREAS. No specific problems. Work is made difficult by rugged desert conditions.

10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Work is planned jointly by the Army's CMT, the Ministry of Public Works, and the Arica Development Commission. The latter appears to have the most influence. Special legislation gives the Commission control of locally collected taxes; instead of passing directly to the national treasury, the funds are disbursed by the Commission to develop the local area. Some will be used in 1966 to purchase equipment for the CMT. Funds for these sub-projects are provided to the CMT through the Ministry of Public Works. In 1965, funds were provided as follows (all in escudos): 50,000 for sub-project 4a; 5,000 for sub-project 4b; and 30,000 for sub-project 4c; and 400,000 for sub-project 4d.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. There has apparently been very little national publicity about this work. The CMT reports there has been some local publicity in the newspaper and on radio. The 4th Regiment, named "Rancagua," is a unit with a proud history. Usually on its anniversary (9 December), its past victories are heralded. This year more emphasis was given to current accomplishments, specifically the unit's part in developing the local area.

CHILE

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-10.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Road Linking Lake Llanquihue and Lake Rupanco.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. About 60 km southeast of Osorno.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. A 25 Km road linking the two lakes and providing better access to market for area produce; secondarily it is expected to contribute to improved tourism. Being constructed by one company of the 4th Engineer Battalion, with technical direction by the Military Work Corps..
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1963.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. March 1966. This date has been repeatedly postponed. It was initially expected that the road could be completed in the 1963-64 construction season. However, this plan failed to account for two factors: the poor terrain conditions and lack of training of the Army unit, which had only recently begun to receive its new MAP equipment. In the 1964-65 season, work began in January 1965, was terminated in March with 6 Km completed.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. Until May 1965, one engineer officer and one enlisted maintenance adviser were stationed in Osorno, giving full time to the battalion, part time to this project. Since then two short visits have been made to the area in an advisory capacity.
 - b. Host Country Military. About 80 of the 500, men of the battalion are currently employed directly on this project.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Work began again in October 1965. Progress unknown.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Much of the equipment is in poor condition. Improvements required are basic - better maintenance, training and organization. Benefits of U. S. assistance are difficult to measure and long-term, but are beginning to become apparent.

CHILE

10. U. S. SUPPORT. MAP has provided all equipment used on this project. In 1963, AID provided \$50,000 on a one-time basis to get the project started with POL and construction supplies. USAID funding summary is as follows:

Dollar Grants

All Prior Years
Obligated

\$ 50,000

All Prior Years
Expended

50,000

No further AID support in current or future budget years.

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. The Ministry of Public Works provided 25,000 escudos in 1965; 30,000 escudos are expected in the first quarter of CY 1966.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. The project received wide local and national publicity at its inception, heralding the opening of 30,000 hectares of farm land and the first stage of a long-time dream to connect all the lakes in the area. U. S. support was acknowledged.

CHILE

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-11.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Road from Chaiten to Alto Palena.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Between Chaiten and Alto Palena.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. A penetration road to link Alto Palena with the coastal town of Chaiten. Fifty Km of road from Chaiten to Lake Yelcho in the interior were completed by the Army in prior years. Current task is to complete a primitive "track" between the lake and the 12 Km of road previously completed from Palena westward. Palena and its surrounding area figure prominently in the border dispute with Argentina. Previously the only land route accessible to vehicles was through Argentina. With the completion of this track, further improvement will be left to a civilian firm.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. Prior to 1960.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Whether the project previously had a formal completion date is unknown. This construction season, however, the government ordered a shift in emphasis. Instead of building a finished military road, they were to complete a path suitable for bringing in civilian equipment. This "track" was to be completed by 31 December and is reportedly accomplished. The ordered completion date may be speculatively linked to the arrival of the British border Arbitration Commission.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. See paragraph 7a of Project A-10.
 - b. Host Country Military. Approximately 250.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. The last link of approximately 40 Km was reportedly completed this year.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. The project was plagued throughout by bad weather, miserable terrain, and a long, tenuous supply line.

CHILE

10. U. S. SUPPORT. MAP equipment equivalent to a reinforced combat engineer platoon was used. Some materials purchased by AID for project A-10 were temporarily diverted to this project.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Funds from the Ministry of Public Works totaled 600,000 escudos in 1965.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Unknown.

CHILE

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-12.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Construction of Schools and Houses for Teachers.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Throughout the country, from east of Arica to south of Puerto Montt.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. A large-scale, country-wide project, with participation of the three services and elements of the civilian community, in fulfillment of a campaign promise of the recently elected President. The Army constructed a total of 96 new schools (248 classrooms) and 62 houses for teachers (rated capacity of 14,200 students). Thirty-seven Army units accomplished the construction, under the technical direction of the Military Work Corps.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. February 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. January 1966. Construction on 2 of the 96 schools was halted due to seasonally poor weather.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. Over 1000.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. Some local civilians assisted in the construction; number unknown.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. The problems were mostly associated with the "crash" nature of the program; the results show that they were overcome.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. 2,500,000 escudos were provided by the Ministry of Education.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OF INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. The project received wide and effective publicity at all levels.

CHILE

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-13.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Disaster recovery in the Aconcagua Valley.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Quillota and vicinity.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. This zone has suffered greatly from natural causes during the past year. In late 1964 and early 1965, the problem was drought, followed by forest fires. On 28 March 1965 a strong earthquake left extensive damage. In July and August a series of storms left more homeless. A near-record snowfall threatened floods in December. The Army has been very active in fighting these disasters, primarily through the 2nd Engineer Regiment, a MAP-supported unit located in Quillota. The zone has been formally declared a Disaster Area, and the Commander of the 2nd Regiment has been placed in charge of recovery efforts. The first phase of the work commenced on 25 November 1964. It was concerned with the drought and comprised the following major sub-projects:

Control over distribution of irrigation water.
Rehabilitation of irrigation canals.
Canalization of the Aconcagua river bed.
Purification and distribution of water.

The second phase commenced with the 28 March earthquake:

Evacuation and transportation of homeless.
Reception, storage and issue of food, clothing and household goods.
Construction of prefabricated emergency homes.
Demolition and clearing of damaged areas.
Rehabilitation of villages.
Continuation of work against the drought.

The third phase involved preparation of imminent flooding from snow melt:

Hasty construction of levees and other river defenses.
Evacuation plans.
Control of canals and spillways.
Relocation of families in threatened areas.

5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 25 November 1964.

CHILE

6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. The formal Disaster Area designation continues.

7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL

a. U. S. Military. None.

b. Host Country Military. About 650.

c. Host Country Civilian. Two hundred are reported by the unit in specific tasks. The total is of course much larger, when the assistance of various government agencies and others of the local populace is included.

8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. The following is a partial list of accomplishments:

Over one million gallons of water purified.

Relief elements: blankets	5,899
mattresses	1,230
food	257,207 Kg
shoes	2,769 Pr
clothing	20,918 Kg
lumber	1,759,000 Bd ft
nails	1,347 Kg

18,100 m3 of earthwork in demolition and cleanup.

Diversion canal 400 x 7 x 2 meters.

2670 m3 of earthwork in another canal.

2230 of a planned 2852 houses delivered

9. PROBLEM AREAS. The shortage of equipment was somewhat alleviated by the accelerated delivery of previously programmed MAP equipment.

10. U. S. SUPPORT. Considerable U. S. Government and volunteer relief support was received in the area. AID funds did not go directly to the Army and are not reported here. MAP construction and water purification equipment was used.

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Came from a variety of public and private agencies; amount unknown.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. Support was received; amount unknown.

13. PUBLICITY. The Army's part in the program has received national publicity, in which U. S. support was acknowledged, and extensive local publicity.

CIVIC ACTION PROJECTS

CHILEAN NAVY

CHILE

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. N-1.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Easter Island Logistic Support.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Easter Island.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The Chilean Navy provides logistic, medical and other support to inhabitants of Easter Island, which is located some 2,000 miles off the Chilean coast.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. Prior to 1952. Specific date not known.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Indefinite.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. 5 for 100% of time; 240 for 5-10% of time.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. No change, since project is a continuous one.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Principal ship currently used for this project is the AKA Pinto, which is in poor operating condition and will require overhaul, within a year or so if it is to continue operating. Possibility of overhauling in-country is currently under consideration.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. No U. S. support is currently being provided. Landing craft will be considered under MAP for FY 1969 to replace those on hand, which are in poor condition and obsolescent. These landing craft would improve the capability of this ship to off-load supplies at Easter Island, which lacks port facilities.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Host country provides all required support at present, including costs of ship operation and military pay of crew. Amount of funding is not known.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. This project receives effective publicity.

CHILE

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. N-2.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Logistic Support of Puerto Montt - Chilloe Area.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Puerto Montt - Chilloe Area, a coastline of about 500 nautical miles.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The Chilean Navy furnishes one landing ship medium (LSM) and three landing craft utility (LCU) to assist the civilian populace in the Puerto Montt - Chilloe area by bringing products to the market and by resupplying the area. It also maintains lighthouses and other navigational aids and conducts hydrographic surveys in the area.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. Prior to 1962. Specific date not known.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Indefinite.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. 100.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. No change, since project is a continuous one.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. All costs of support are borne by host country. Amount of funding is not known.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Project has received effective publicity.

CHILE

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. N-3.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Off-Shore Island Logistic Support - Gulf of Penas
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. The various off-shore islands in the Gulf of Penas are about 500 nautical miles northwest of Punta Arenas.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The Navy furnishes one fleet ocean tug (ATF), one Utility Cargo Ship (LSM) and one landing ship tank (LST) to make bimonthly runs from the Gulf of Penas to Punta Arenas. These ships deliver medical supplies and non-consumable stores to the inhabitants of the southern islands and bring food products back to Punta Arenas for sale. The Navy also maintains lighthouses and other navigational aids and conducts hydrographic surveys in the area.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. Prior to 1952; specific date not known.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Indefinite.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. 200.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. No change, since project is a continuous one.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. The Utility Cargo Ship (LSM) in use in this project was funded in the FY 1963 MAP at a cost of \$650,000. It was delivered in November 1964.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. All costs of support except the original cost of the LSM are borne by host country. Amount of funding is not known.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Project has received effective publicity.

CHILE

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. N-4.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Medical Support to Port Williams Area.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Port Williams and vicinity.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The Navy furnishes medical assistance to civilians in the Port Williams area. This area is in southern Chile where road networks are limited and communities are for the most part dependent on air or sea lanes for support.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. Prior to 1952. Specific date not known.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Indefinite.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. 100.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 5.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. No change since project is a continuous one.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Host country provides all support. Amount of funding is not known.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Project has received effective publicity.

CHILE

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. N-5
2. NAME OF PROJECT. General Medical - Dental Assistance.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Throughout Chile wherever Navy facilities exist.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. All Chilean Navy doctors and dentists devote a portion of their time to charity clinics.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. Prior to 1952. Specific date not known.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Indefinite.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. 100 for 5-10% of time.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. No change since project is a continuous one.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Host country provides all support. Amount of funding is not known.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Project has received effective publicity.

CHILE

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. N-6.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. National Literacy Campaign.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Throughout Chile where Naval Facilities are Located.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The Navy continues to sponsor classes throughout Chile in support of the national literacy campaign. It makes its classrooms available and provides instructors and teaching materials.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. Prior to 1962. Specific date not known.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Indefinite.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. 200 for 5% of time.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. No change since project is a continuous one.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Host country provides all support. Amount of funding is not known.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Project has received effective publicity.

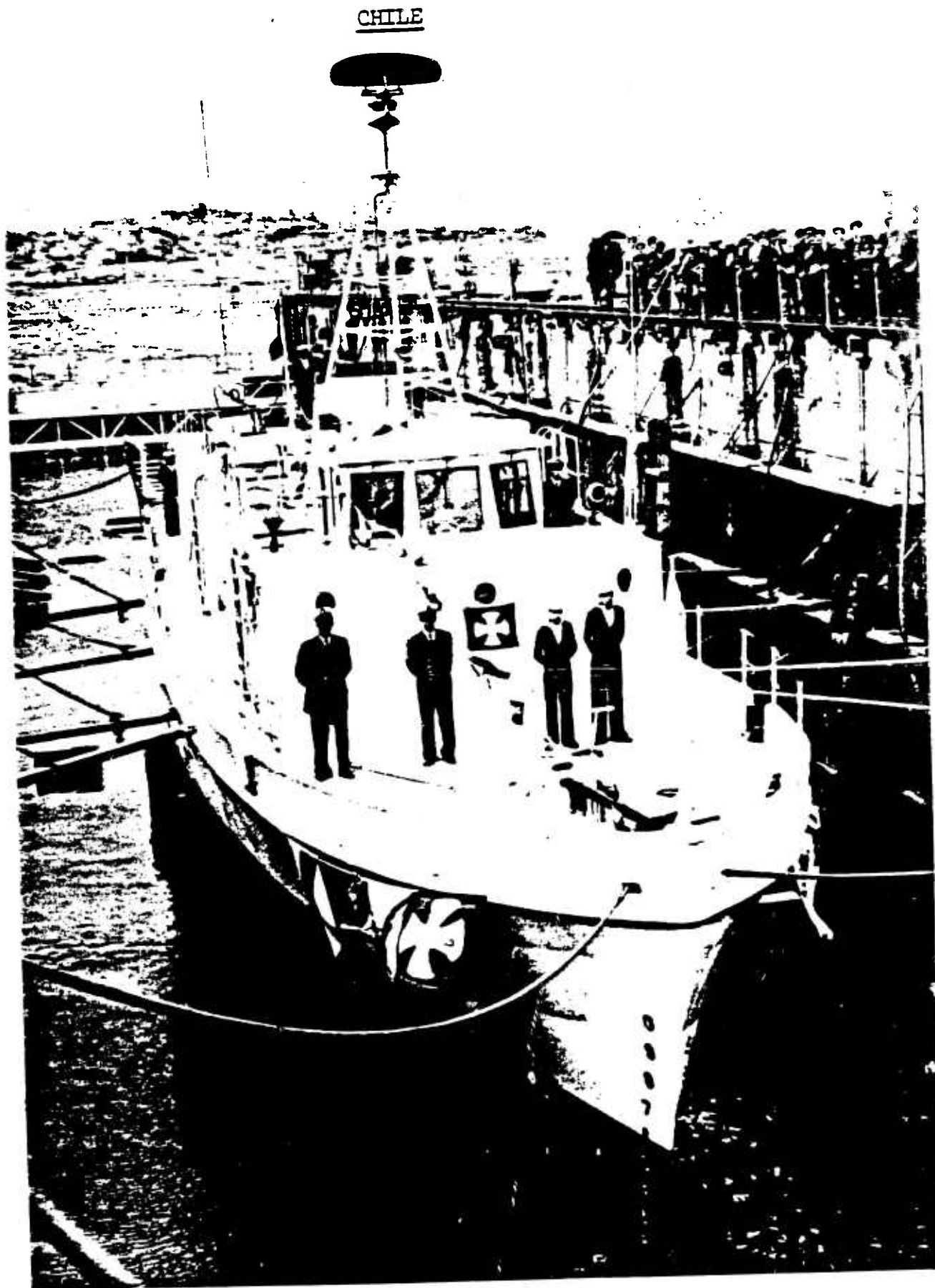
CHILE

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. N-7.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Medical-Dental Ship.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Talcahuano Naval Shipyard.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. A 100-foot medical-dental ship is nearing completion at the Talcahuano Shipyard. The construction is based on Motor Gunboat (PGM-59) class plans. Chile is providing hull material and labor; USAID is providing medical-dental materials and equipment; and the balance of machinery and other equipment are being funded under MAP. The construction in-country is providing not only employment but also valuable ship-building experience. Upon completion, which is scheduled for January 1966, the ship will provide medical and dental support to isolated communities in southern Chile.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. MAP funding was provided in the FY 1963 program.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. 10 January 1966.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. 8 part time.
 - b. Host Country Military. 25.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 25.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Ship was commissioned 10 January 1966.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT
 - a. MAP. \$300,000 for machinery and other equipment and technical assistance (FY 1963).

b. <u>USAID</u>	<u>Dollar Grants</u>
<u>All Prior Years</u>	
<u>Obligated</u>	\$ 32,000
<u>All Prior Years</u>	
<u>Expended</u>	32,000

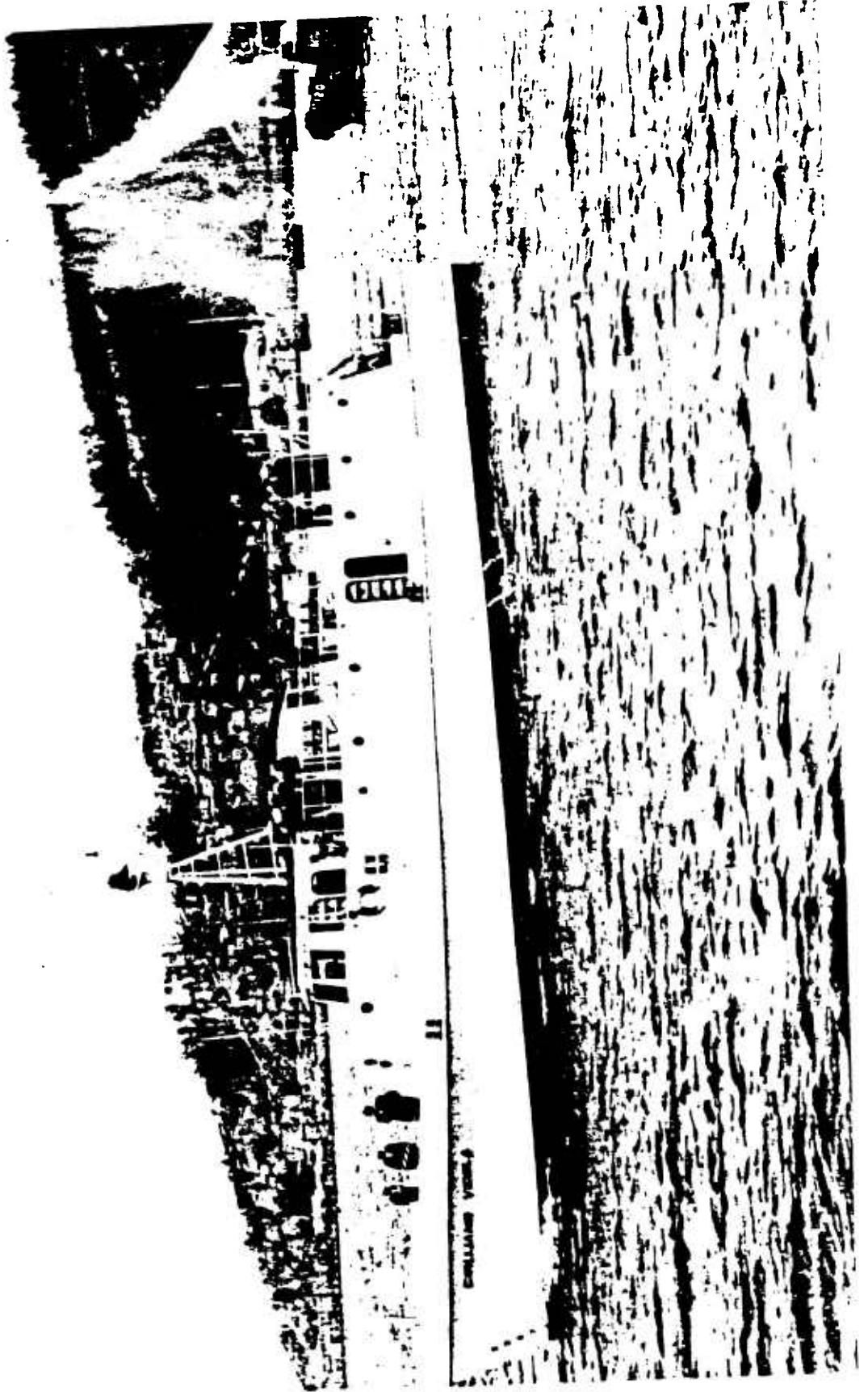
CHILE

11. HOST COUNTRY Chile has provided the hull steel and labor at an estimated cost of \$140,000.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Project has received extremely effective publicity.



N-7
Medical-Dental Ship in Drydock Prior to Launching
228

CHILE



N-7
Medical-Dental Ship Underway Just After Launching
229

CHILE

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. N-8.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. LSM (commercial).
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Talcahuano Naval Shipyard.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. In-country construction of a utility cargo ship (LSM) was funded in the FY 1964 MAP. This ship will be of the same type as the one constructed in the U. S. in the FY 1963 MAP and delivered to Chile in November 1964. The latter is providing logistic support between the Gulf of Penas and Punta Arenas. (Project N-3). The former will be employed either in Project N-2 (Logistic Support of Puerto Montt-Chilloe Area) or N-3 (Off-Shore Island Logistic Support - Gulf of Penas), when construction is completed.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. Project funded in FY 1964 MAP. Beginning of construction of hull planned for February 1966.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. February 1967.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. 8 part time.
 - b. Host Country Military. 25.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 25.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. All materials have been requisitioned.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. A shortage of skilled technical planners and project managers at the Talcahuano Shipyard could slow down this construction project as well as others underway. The shortage is due to difficulties in retaining such skilled personnel since civilian industry offers much higher salaries. A technical assistance group of eight men will be considered for the FY 1967-69 MAP period at an annual cost of \$115,000. This group, whose function will be to train and advise the shipyard planners and project managers, will assist in alleviating the problem caused by the aforementioned shortage.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. The FY 1964 MAP provided \$400,000 for this project. These funds will provide all materials other than hull material.

CHILE

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Host country will provide hull materials and labor at an estimated cost of \$140,000.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. This project has not yet received significant publicity but is expected to do so when construction gets underway.

CHILE

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. N-9.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Talcahuano Naval Shipyard Development.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Talcahuano.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The Talcahuano Shipyard has in the past received numerous major items of equipment such as cranes through MAP to enhance its shipbuilding and repair capabilities. A study was conducted in 1964 by personnel of the Industrial Managers Office, U. S. Navy 15th Naval District to determine the machinery, test equipment and tools required by the various shop facilities of the shipyard. An overall study of shipyard development requirements was conducted by the Engineer and Civil Engineer Corps members of the Navy Section, U. S. Military Group early this year. These two studies have provided the basis for expanding and improving the shipyard facilities during the next ten years through a combination of MAP, host country and USAID funding. The project would involve construction of new shops and expansion of existing ones, improvement of drydock facilities, equipping shops with the necessary machines, test equipment and tools, provision of technical assistance and provision of such additional heavy equipment as overhead and bridge cranes and installation of a synchro-lift with a 1,000 ton initial capacity and a potential capacity of 4,000 tons. It also involves in-country construction of patrol craft (PC), Utility Cargo Ships (LSM) and other craft funded by MAP as well as overhauls of on-hand destroyers and other Chilean Navy ships. This development would greatly enhance the capability of the shipyard to overhaul and repair not only Chilean Navy ships but commercial shipping as well and would greatly increase employment opportunities in the Talcahuano - Concepcion area. The shipyard currently employs 1,500 civilians.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. Although support was previously provided to the shipyard through MAP, this project for major development of the shipyard began in February 1963 with the programming of in-country construction of a 100-foot medical-dental ship (Project N-7).
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. 1976.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL.
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - 0.
 - (2) Part time - 2 for 50% of time; 3 for 25% of time.

CHILE

b. Host Country Military. 1,800.

c. Host Country Civilian. 1,500.

8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Development of the shipyard of the scope discussed in paragraph 4 was initiated after January 1965.

9. PROBLEM AREAS. A shortage of technically qualified civilian planners and project managers exists at the shipyard due to the higher wages offered such personnel in civilian industry. The provision of a technical advisory group through MAP would provide an interim solution pending resolution of the problem of retaining qualified management personnel. The long range solution will involve higher salaries for such personnel as well as binding three or four year contracts for those personnel trained either through MAP or at host country expense.

10. U. S. SUPPORT

a. MAP

(1) Prior year support in terms of cranes and other major equipment as well as technical assistance and training of shipyard military and civilian personnel has amounted to approximately \$1,500,000.

(2) FY 1966 MAP includes \$290,490 for shipyard equipment and technical assistance.

(3) Cost of in-country construction of ships discussed in paragraph 4 are not included, since they are either reflected in other projects or are related to other end uses.

b. USAID

(1) All prior years. None.

(2) Current year. Obligated - \$44,000 (Marine Elevator Feasibility Study Loan).

(3) Current year. Expended - None.

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. In addition to the basic operating costs of the shipyard, host country would provide approximately \$900,000 annually for new construction and expansion/improvement of existing facilities.

CHILE

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. This project has received and will continue to receive effective publicity.

CIVIC ACTION PROJECTS

CHILEAN AIR FORCE

CHILE

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. AF-1.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Airlift for Public Service and Benefit.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Entire country.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Chilean Air Force units continue to provide airlift for disaster and emergency relief and rescue. Further, they provide transport for government officials, visiting dignitaries and indigenous people to all parts of Chile to include the remote areas of Juan Fernandez Island, Chiloe Island, Aysen and the Antarctic. Specific examples are:
 - a. During the earthquake of March 1965 Chilean Air Force helicopters flew 248 hours delivering medicines, food stuffs, and clothing to disaster victims in Quillota, La Calera, and the surrounding area. In addition, disaster relief supervisory personnel including the Minister of Defense, military and civilian officials and sanitation experts were supported entirely by these aircraft.
 - b. Torrential rains plagued the Central and Southern Zones of Chile during the winter of 1965. Chilean Air Force aircraft met the challenge of assisting the homeless, isolated and often injured victims by rescuing 168 persons. Further, they airlifted to the area 4,622 pounds of medicines and clothing and 13,200 pounds of fuel for heating.
 - c. On 16 August 1965 helicopters of the Chilean Air Force rescued 27 victims from the wrecked Chilean ship "Janequeo" near the south Chilean coast. Without this assistance, these survivors would have perished from exposure or drowning.
 - d. During calendar year 1965 Chilean Air Force assistance to the various ministries and departments of government reached an all time high. A total of 11,715 government employees were transported in an official capacity. Accordingly, a record quantity of over 1,600,000 pounds of cargo was airlifted in aerial re-supply of remote areas (Chiloe, Aysen, Faltena) both to Chilean government agencies and to isolated civilian inhabitants.
 - e. Responding to the requirements of Army, Navy, and State Police (Carabineros) as well as their own, the Chilean Air Force transported 1,716,000 pounds of cargo and 8,765 official passengers throughout the country.

CHILE

f. Chilean Air Force relations with the civilian populace have been vastly improved by offering airlift of passengers and cargo to non-military groups. Free passage to in-country destinations were given to 2,950 members of religious, civic, and service groups during 1965.

g. Total flying time accumulated in Project AF-1 by Chilean Air Force - 3,817 hours, 25 minutes.

5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. Unknown.

6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.

7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL

a. U. S. Military. None.

b. Host Country Military and Civilian. Due to the nature of this project, numbers of personnel involved cannot be determined.

8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Extensive progress is noted in all phases - airlift of passengers and cargo, disaster relief, and rescue. Exact flying hour statistics by type were not maintained until 1965; however, research indicates a substantial increase over previous years. Airlift of cargo increased 170,000 pounds over the 1964 total. This is especially significant since the primary aircraft utilized, the C-47, carries a maximum cargo load of 4000-5000 pounds.

9. PROBLEM AREAS

a. Lack of funds allocated to the Chilean Air Force.

- b. Shortage of suitable aircraft.

c. Low aircraft in-commission rate.

Funds allocated by the Chilean Congress are beyond U. S. control. The USAF Section is, however, endeavoring to influence Chilean Air Force budgetary allocations toward units of highest priority. The arrival of the first DC-6 transport in January 1966 will greatly enhance airlift capability. USAF Section personnel have succeeded in improving aircraft in commission rates by encouraging more efficient supply and maintenance procedures.

CHILE

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAF C-130, C-118 and PANAGRA aircraft and crews delivered vast quantities of disaster relief cargo to Chile during earthquake recovery. Exact statistics are unknown.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. The entire project is host-country funded with the exception of donations received during disaster relief.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Local press coverage has been extensive and extremely favorable. Primarily responsible for this are the Chilean Air Force Public Relations Office and the U. S. Information Service.

CHILE

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. AF-2.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Provide and Expand Facilities for Aerial Commerce.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Entire country.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Vital to the economy and internal development of Chile is the encouragement, of commercial air operations. The Chilean Air Force is actively participating in this endeavor through the following.

a. The Direccion Aeronautica, equivalent to the U. S. Federal Aviation Agency, manned by 50 officers, 800 enlisted men and 115 civilians provides all types of services to aviation within Chile proper and its possessions. Air Traffic Control, radio and teletype communications, flight clearance, weather observation, notices concerning en route and terminal hazards, and formulation and enforcement of flight regulations are performed by this agency in all but private airfields.

b. The Air Force continues to publish a flight information publication with information on radio navigational aids, commercial broadcast stations, airports, etc.

c. Construction of Santiago's new International Airport, Pudahuel, has continued through 1965 under Chilean Air Force supervision. It will open for limited operation in June 1966.

d. Air navigation has made great strides in the past year with the installation of 14 VOR stations and four high power and three low power beacons. These are distributed at necessary points from Punta Arenas to Arica.

e. The Chilean Air Force provides crash fire fighting and rescue at each major joint-use base. Personnel assigned are highly professional and maintain a continuous training program at each installation.

f. Transient facilities for visiting foreign dignitaries as well as U. S. and commercial aircraft are available for contingency use. Ramp space, guards, transportation and lodging have been freely given by Air Force units during 1965.

CHILE

5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. Unknown.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None
 - b. Host Country Military and Civilian. This project is entirely manned by Chilean Air Force and civilian personnel. The USAF Section communications-electronics adviser has offered valuable assistance in the installation of new air navigation aids throughout the country.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Improvement in air navigation facilities is apparent country-wide. Civic action benefits have accrued, particularly in isolated areas where commercial aircraft provide the only contact with urban centers. During 1965 these areas have received more essential supplies and been able to market their production of wool, meat, and grain as never before.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. While progress is evident, much remains to be done to effectively stimulate expansion of aerial commerce. More airports and navigational aids are needed particularly in sparsely settled areas. Funds to realize these needs are normally appropriated through the Chilean Public Works Directorate to the Air Force and are in proportion to the internal economic situation. At present, practically no funds are available.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. No direct U. S. support.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. All phases are host-country funded.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. An agreement is being discussed with the International Civil Aeronautics Organization (ICAO) for technical assistance to Chile. If realized, specialists in air navigation and communications facilities would be based in Chile for a period of five years.
13. PUBLICITY. Publicity for this project has been adequate.

CHILE

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. AF-3.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Miscellaneous Civic Action.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Entire country.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The Chilean Air Force provides numerous collateral services to government agencies and the general public. Noteworthy among these are:
 - a. Aerial surveys for irrigation projects, soil erosion, agrarian reform and general development are performed as needed. Air Force participation will rise sharply in 1966 as plans of the new government are implemented.
 - b. Host Air Force installations continue to provide electrical power to small communities where other sources are non-existent.
 - c. Always active in disaster relief, Air Force personnel have constructed many houses, schools and clinics on a voluntary basis during 1965.
 - d. Assistance to private aero clubs continues as in previous years. Host Air Force pilots give free instruction. At least one Air Force mechanic is on active duty with each club.
 - e. Two bases supply weather information from the Antarctic. Status of present weather and ice conditions is dispatched every three hours. In addition, these bases:
 - (1) Make flights to and from the Antarctic.
 - (2) Supply data to the U. S. Weather Bureau.
 - (3) Offer facilities to University of Chile scientific expeditions.
 - f. Chilean Air Force units at Puerto Montt and Punta Arenas perform civic action as a primary mission. National health service doctors and nurses are flown to remote communities to give immunizations, routine medical care and air evacuation. Eight small communities adjacent to the Base at Quintero receive similar service.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. Unknown.

CHILE

6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military and Civilian. Entire Chilean Air Force.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Unknown.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. All portions of this project are host country manned and funded.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Adequate.

CIVIC ACTION REPORT

COLOMBIA

COLOMBIA

NARRATIVE

1. EFFECTIVENESS

a. The civic action program in Colombia has been very effective overall in promoting economic and social development and improving internal security capability. The road and water supply projects have been particularly helpful in increasing the standard of living of the farmers in the areas where they are undertaken. Health post, radiotelephone net, rural school, and youth camp projects aid greatly in the social development in their areas. All projects act to improve the internal security capability by demonstrating the interest and concern of the government for the citizen and by removing some of the causes of unrest. Official reports and officers in the field give a great deal of credit to civic action for bringing the people in violence areas to the government side and influencing them to give information and help to the government thus making possible the capture or elimination of many bandits and the pacification of some areas.

b. The most successful type of program seems to be the long range, more lasting type such as health posts and roads. These not only continue to have a beneficial effect, but they show that the government has a continuing interest in the people. Health posts also mean that there is a constant military presence in the area. The youth camps, which last three weeks, are very effective short range projects. On the other hand, civic action days, although popular with some military civic action personnel in the Colombian, as well as U. S. military forces, seem to be the least effective of the programs. They are useful in penetrating a violence area, particularly if the same villages are visited repeatedly. Colonel Alberto Camacho Leyva, the new D-5 (Civil Affairs/Civic Action) of the Colombian Military Forces, who has considerable experience in the field with civic action as commander and staff officer of a brigade and smaller units, also subscribes to this point of view. In his experience the civic action day has often had a negative effect by giving the people something they have never had before so that later they miss it and blame the authorities for lack of continuing interest.

c. The host country publicity effort has been widespread and apparently fairly effective. News reports about the capture or elimination of bandits usually indicate that the support of the local people was of great help in the operation, and officers in the field report that this support often results from civic action.

COLOMBIA

U. S. publicity efforts have so far been limited to financial support. A study will be undertaken by the U. S. Military Group (USMILGP) and USAID as to the possibility and merit of increased publicity for the Alliance for Progress. The policy has been to play down the U. S. role in civic action on the premise that it was the image of the host country government which was most important in internal security operations, since it is host country forces who carry out these operations. USMILGP and U. S. Mobile Training Teams (MTTs) will work with Colombian Civil Affairs and Public Information personnel to assure continuing publicity for continuing projects which tend to be taken for granted after a time.

2. PROBLEM AREAS

a. Personnel turn-over is a problem. The problem is aggravated by the fact that most of this turn-over takes place at the same time, in December and January, with only occasional overlap.

b. This past year, the switch from USAID grant to USAID program loan-generated pesos for in-country purchases of necessities for civic action has caused problems. In some cases, work was stopped because of lack of expendables due to delay in getting the peso funds, which were already in the host country budget, into the control of the Ministry of War.

3. ACTION TAKEN TO OVERCOME PROBLEMS

a. USMILGP and MTT personnel work to advise and train incoming civic action staff personnel so that the turn-over causes that least amount of problems. When the newly authorized civic action officer begins his work he should give more continuity.

b. USMILGP and USAID will write the loan and project agreements in such a manner as to make the turn-over of peso funds for civic action to the Ministry of National Defense quicker and easier so projects will not be held up for lack of supplies.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING THE PROGRAM

a. Civic Action MTTs currently in country and the prospective USMILGP civic action officer should continue to work to improve coordination of the civic action program both within the Colombian military forces and between these forces and Colombian and U. S. agencies.

COLOMBIAN

b. Work should continue to reduce dissipation of effort in the less effective types of projects with resultant concentration of forces on the most effective projects.

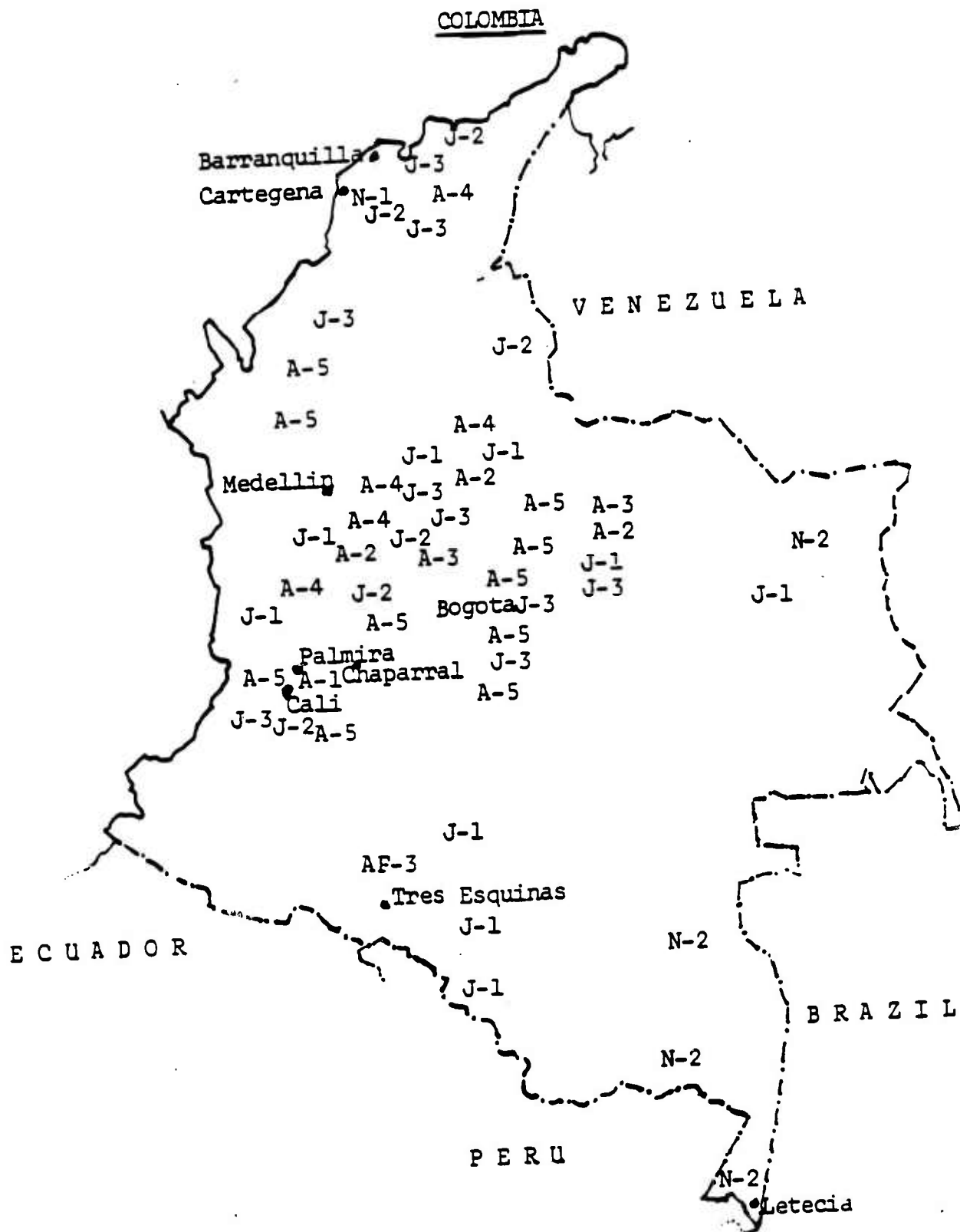
c. Flexibility and responsiveness should be emphasized so that maximum advantage can be taken of the effectiveness of civic action in the pacification of new areas. Projects such as health posts can be moved from pacified areas now served by civilian entities into areas recently liberated from violence.

5. TOTAL U. S. MILITARY PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO CIVIC ACTION

a. Full Time. 2.

b. Part Time. 7.

6. TOTAL HOST COUNTRY MILITARY PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO CIVIC ACTION.
2,500.



CIVIC ACTION PROJECTS

COLOMBIAN ARMY

COLOMBIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-1.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Tolima-Valle Highway.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. The E-W portion of this project is to consist of 160 kilometers of road to connect Ataco, Tolima with Palmira, Valle. The N-S portion is to consist of 120 kilometers of road to connect Chaparral, Tolima with Gaitania, Tolima.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. This project involves the construction of two arterial, all-weather, two-lane gravel highways as indicated above. These highways will cross each other roughly in the center of the violence affected departments of Tolima and Valle. Presence of the engineer troops coupled with the improved reaction capability provided by the roads has had a direct affect on the suppression of violence in the area. Bus lines are now operating on all completed sections and small trading centers have sprung up along the roads. The road has contributed to the improvement of the economy of the area and the standard of living of the people, and has thus removed some of the causes of violence and disaffection.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. April 1963.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. October, 1967.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - 0.
 - (2) Part time - 2.
 - b. Host Country Military. 1,500.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 100.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Twenty kilometers of roadway completed. Progress has not been greater because work came almost to a standstill during the first half of the reporting period due to the fact that the GOC did not provide peso funds for operating expenses. These funds have now been made available and work has resumed at a satisfactory pace.

COLOMBIA

9. PROBLEM AREAS. The delay in providing funds mentioned in paragraph 8 above was the main problem. As indicated in the Narrative, USAID and USMILGP are working together on a solution which should eliminate this delay.

10. U. S. SUPPORT. MAP has furnished equipment for the three engineer battalions engaged in this project. AID Funding Summary follows:

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Grants</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Loans</u>
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>	860,000		6,152,000	
<u>All Prior Years Expended</u>	661,000*			
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>	90,000**		6,000,000**	
<u>Current Year Expended</u>				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Obligated</u>	100,000		6,500,000	
<u>Budget Year Proposed Expended</u>	100,000		6,500,000	

* Estimate, since USAID Mission figures on expenditures are not maintained by separate sub-activity. Figure will increase as pipeline items are received.

** Pending receipt.

*** In equivalent dollars.

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. The Army has committed seven engineer companies to this project. Some funds are received from national and departmental public works monies. Amount unknown.

COLOMBIA

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None known.

13. PUBLICITY. This project like many other long-range projects received the bulk of the publicity at the beginning. USMILGP and MTTs, however, continue efforts to encourage interim publicity output.

COLOMBIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-2.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Road Improvement and Maintenance.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Departments of Santander, Caldas, Valle, and Boyaca.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. This is a long-range project. The initial survey indicated that over 1,000 kilometers of roads in violence areas were in need of repair. Pacification of some of these areas has already made it practical for Public Works to do a small part of this work, and a study is currently underway to determine which of the roads will be rehabilitated by them. This project makes easier the entry of military and police units into the area to re-establish public order. It also removes some of the causes of violence by helping renew the economic development of these violence-affected areas by facilitating the movement of goods to market.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. Jun. 1963.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - 0.
 - (2) Part time - 2.
 - b. Host Country Military. 730.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 25.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Twenty-five kilometers of road rehabilitated. Progress has not been greater because work came almost to a standstill during the first half of the reporting period due to the fact that the GOC did not provide peso funds for operating expenses. Some work had to be done over. These funds have now been made available and work has resumed at a satisfactory pace.

COLOMBIA

9. PROBLEM AREAS. The delay in providing funds mentioned in paragraph 8 above was the main problem. As indicated in the narrative, USAID and USMILGP are working together on a solution which should eliminate this delay.

10. U. S. SUPPORT. MAP has furnished equipment for the engineer battalion engaged in this project. USAID Funding Summary follows:

	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Grants</u>	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Loans</u>	*** <u>Local</u> <u>Currency</u> <u>Grants</u>	*** <u>Local</u> <u>Currency</u> <u>Loans</u>
<u>All Prior Years</u> <u>Obligated</u>	328,000		1,127,000	
<u>All Prior Years</u> <u>Expended</u>	260,000*			
<u>Current Year</u> <u>Obligated</u>	80,000		3,000,000**	
<u>Current Year</u> <u>Expended</u>				
<u>Budget Year</u> <u>Proposed</u> <u>Obligated</u>	80,000		3,050,000	
<u>Budget Year</u> <u>Proposed</u> <u>Expended</u>	80,000		3,050,000	

* Estimate, since USAID Mission figures on expenditures are not maintained by separate sub-activity. Figure will increase as pipeline items are received.

** Pending receipt.

*** In equivalent dollars.

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. The Army has committed an engineer battalion to this project. Some funds are received from national and departmental public works monies. Amount unknown.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None known.

COLOMBIA

13. PUBLICITY. This project, like many other long-range projects, received the bulk of its publicity at the beginning, USMILGP and MTTs, however, continue efforts to encourage interim publicity output. During the period there was a TV program concerning the turnover to public works of a completed road in Santander.

COLOMBIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-3.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Potable Water Supply
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Departments of Boyaca and Cundinamarca.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Drilling of wells, construction of reservoirs, and the installation of chlorinators to provide potable water at medical health center sites and to small villages in actual or potential violence areas. Ministry of War and Ministry of Health jointly determine locations.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. August 1963.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - 0.
 - (2) Part time - 2.
 - b. Host Country Military. 25 full time.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 5 part time.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. 16 new wells and water systems have been installed.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Progress has been slower than planned, partly because of delay in receiving peso funds for operating expenses, initially because of lack of experience of personnel, and partly because of faulty coordination between the two ministries involved. These problems have been mostly resolved and work is proceeding with improved results.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. Two rotary and one percussion well-drilling rigs were provided initially by MAP as was an MTT to instruct in the use of the equipment. AID Funding Summary follows:

COLOMBIA

	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Grants</u>	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Loans</u>	*** <u>Local</u> <u>Currency</u> <u>Grants</u>	*** <u>Local</u> <u>Currency</u> <u>Loans</u>
<u>All Prior Years</u> <u>Obligated</u>	185,000		709,000	
<u>All Prior Years</u> <u>Expended</u>	140,000*			
<u>Current Year</u> <u>Obligated</u>	38,000**		1,750,000**	
<u>Current Year</u> <u>Expended</u>				
<u>Budget Year</u> <u>Proposed</u> <u>Obligated</u>	60,000		1,950,000	
<u>Budget Year</u> <u>Proposed</u> <u>Expended</u>	60,000		1,950,000	

* Estimate, since USAID Mission figures on expenditures are not maintained by separate sub-activity. Figure will increase as pipeline items are received.

** Pending receipt.

*** In equivalent dollars.

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Host country provides a well-drilling platoon and the services of a civilian geologist.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None known.

13. PUBLICITY. Since each well and water system is a separate sub-project there are more occasions for publicity than is the case with road projects, for example. The Colombian military have generally taken good advantage of this fact for local and national publicity. One of the rigs was brought into Bogota for a short time between jobs to provide practical experience for engineering students at the National University.

COLOMBIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-4.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Rural Communications Nets.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Remote, rural areas of Colombia.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Establishes a communication radio network in remote violence areas that are not now served by any modern means of communication. Farm owners purchase civilian type citizens band transceivers which are then installed on farms. These are supplemented by net control and relay stations, which permit communication with military or police posts as well as patch into telephone circuits. Thus, isolated farms and settlements can communicate with posts of public order forces in case of emergency. Sets also are used for commercial and social communication thus helping remove causes of violence.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1963.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - 0.
 - (2) Part time - 2.
 - b. Host Country Military. 30.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 5.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. No change.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Difficulties in selecting and procuring control and repeater stations and delay in furnishing peso funds coupled with the untimely death of the Colombian Air Force Colonel who had been the Chief of the project since its inception, held back the establishment of new nets and improvement of existing ones. The pesos have now been furnished, steps are being taken by USMILGP and USAID to avoid a like delay in the future, and the new Chief of the project with the help of a three-month Joint U.S. Army/AID Team in 1966 should be able to get the project moving again.
10. U.S. SUPPORT. One-officer MTT for two months in first half of 1965. AID Funding Summary follows:

COLOMBIA

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	*** <u>Local Currency Grants</u>	*** <u>Local Currency Loans</u>
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>	132,000		500,000	
<u>All Prior Years Expended</u>	106,000*			
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>	74,000		360,000**	
<u>Current Year Expended</u>				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Obligated</u>	48,000		25,000	
<u>Budget Year Proposed Expended</u>	48,000		25,000	

* Estimate, since USAID Mission figures on expenditures are not maintained by separate sub-activity. Figure will increase as pipeline items are received.

** Pending receipt.

*** In equivalent dollars.

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Installation technicians, net control station personnel, and administrative personnel are furnished by host country. Subscribers buy sets and pay for maintenance after installation. Funding amount unknown.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None known.

13. PUBLICITY. Publicity is greatest at inauguration of a net. From time to time when the net has been useful in an emergency, some favorable publicity will be forthcoming.

COLOMBIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-5.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Rural School Construction.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Remote and Violence Areas.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. In coordination with the Ministry of Education rural schools are constructed in remote and violence areas with the Colombian Military Forces furnishing technical assistance, some work with MAP engineer equipment, and some construction material while the community furnishes the site, most of the labor, main construction materials, and, in all but a few cases, the teachers. The schools are constructed according to the architectural plans and specifications of the Federation of Coffee Growers and usually consist of two classrooms, living quarters for the instructor, and latrine. Upon completion of the schools the local community assumes responsibility for operating costs and administration.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1963.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - 0.
 - (2) Part time - 1.
 - b. Host Country Military. 20.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 20.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Four schools completed.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. The lack of funds which was thought to be solved by the provision of AID support continued to slow the program down because of delay in the provision of these peso funds. USAID and USMILGP are working together to solve the problem.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. Some MAP equipment is used. AID Funding Summary follows:

COLOMBIA

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Grants</u>	<u>*** Local Currency Loans</u>
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>	24,000		1,400,000	
<u>All Prior Years Expended</u>	20,000*			
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>			1,000,000**	
<u>Current Year Expended</u>				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Obligated</u>			700,000	
<u>Budget Year Proposed Expended</u>			700,000	

* Estimate, since USAID Mission figures on expenditures are not maintained by separate sub-activity. Figure will increase as pipeline items are received.

** Pending receipt.

*** In equivalent dollars.

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. All personnel who work on construction are Colombians. Local community furnishes site and most of the construction material.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None known.

13. PUBLICITY. Most of the publicity comes with the inauguration of the school. USMILGP and MTTs are working with host country Civil Affairs and Public Information personnel to maintain continuous publicity, taking advantage of graduations and anniversaries.

CIVIC ACTION PROJECTS

COLOMBIAN NAVY

COLOMBIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. N-1
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Cartagena Ship Repair Facility and Floating Dry Dock.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Cartagena, Bolivar.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Provides repairs for naval, commercial, and private shipping; increased employment to improve the economy of a depressed area; and valuable technical training to civilian and military personnel.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - 0.
 - (2) Part time - 2.
 - b. Host Country Military. 20.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 40.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. This project has continued to demonstrate the interest of the government in its people by providing them with services not otherwise provided.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. Tools, cranes, lathes, and other necessary equipment have been provided or are now on order under MAP. The floating dry dock, ARD, was procured from the U. S. Navy on a Navy-to-Navy lease basis. Support is now essentially for follow-on spare parts amounting to about \$15,000 (U. S.) per year.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Personnel and administration. Funding amount unknown.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None known.
13. PUBLICITY. USMILGP will continue efforts to encourage publicity for this activity on a continuing basis.

COLOMBIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. N-2.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Civic Action by River Patrols.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Amazon-Putumayo, 1,000 miles; Caqueta, 1,000 miles; Magdalena, 600 miles; Meta, 400 miles.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. A total of nine river gunboats, transports, and tugs provide medical service, supplies, engineering advice and service, and transportation for inhabitants along these jungle rivers. This is the only means of transportation, communication, and medical support for many of these people.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1963.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - 0.
 - (2) Part time - 1.
 - b. Host Country Military. 50.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 0.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. This project has continued to demonstrate the interest of the government in its people by providing them with services not otherwise provided.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. \$12,000 (U.S.) MAP support for gunboats. CARE packages distributed are included in Civic Action Days. USAID Drugs are included in Health Posts, as is MAP supplied medical equipment.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Personnel and boats.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None known.
13. PUBLICITY. While these activities receive occasional publicity, the USMILGP and MTTs are working with host country personnel to get them to maintain this effort nationally as well as locally.

CIVIC ACTION PROJECTS

COLOMBIAN AIR FORCE

COLOMBIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. AF-1.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. SATENA Airlift Operation (Servicio de Aeronavegacion a los Territorios Nacionales).
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Main office located in Bogota.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The single most important and productive civic action project undertaken by Colombian Air Force is the SATENA Airlift Operation to the underdeveloped, underpopulated Eastern half of the Republic of Colombia, where other communications are almost totally lacking. This project has received only nominal U. S. support, and is not projected to receive U. S. support although it was originally scheduled for U. S. support as an Air Force civic action project. Projected support was withdrawn in 1963, before MAP assistance was given.

SATENA is accomplishing, at a steady increasing pace, its work of colonization and of communication with the remote villages in the eastern half of the country. This portion comprises 52% of the land area of Colombia and contains a scarce 2% of Colombia's population. SATENA is providing the essential airlift link with the Central Government, thus contributing to political cohesion and economic development of the Republic. It is populating entire new towns and villages in much of an area which is capable of supporting only agriculture and human existence. It transports material supplies, evacuates the sick and injured, frequently at no charge. It moves crops and other products at a rate the colonists can afford.

Although directly managed and governed by the Colombian Air Force, SATENA's governing body is composed of representatives from each of the Ministries of Government who must approve each new service link on special airlift project and whose determining criterion in so approving is the civic benefit to be gained. SATENA operating costs are derived from its tariff scales which are based on a non-profit operation.

There is a tremendous amount of work yet to be done in the resettlement project in the years ahead and SATENA should have a larger airlift capability than it now possesses with C-47 and C-54 aircraft. Bulldozers, construction material and other heavy items in area development cannot now be airlifted.

5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. June 1962.

COLOMBIA

6. ESTIMATED TIME OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. None.
 - b. Host Country Military. 22.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 48.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Progress continues at a fast pace, commensurate with limited in-country funds.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Lack of adequate funds is the paramount problem.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None during reporting period.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. All available aircraft they can spare.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None known.
13. PUBLICITY. Ample publicity is given in both the Military Review Magazines and the local and national newspapers.

COLOMBIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. AF-2.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Medical Civic Action.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Main office located in Bogota, however, the operation is scattered in some 29 communities.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Among the significant civic action projects undertaken by the Colombian Air Force is the Medical civic action project. For the most part, this project operates under Colombian Air Force sponsorship. On one occasion, a medical MTT consisting of one officer and four NCOs was brought in from the Canal Zone for a four-day period. On the other hand, the Colombian Air Force has a minimum of four medical personnel assigned to this project on a full time basis.

The accomplishments of this project, financed almost entirely by Colombian Air Force funds, have been outstanding. As an example, the following communities were visited during calendar year 1965:

Yaguara	Arabia	La Macarena
Rio Lozada	Brisas del Llano	Solita
Monterrey	Trinidad	Jose Maria
Tauramena	San Juanito	Mandur
Mandalay	La Pradera	Tio Barbas
Pto Otero	Yurupari	Arauquita
Arauca	Tame	Recreo
San Jose	San Carlos	Secreto
Chafurrray	Chimbi	Sicomorro
Icacal	Barrio Alfonso Lopez	

The following patients were seen by the Colombian Air Force Civic Action Medical Team during calendar year, 1965:

Patients examined	6,137
Pedriatic cases	1,487
Dental patients	4,439
Extractions	5,320
Prescriptions compounded and issued	5,250
Injections	1,003
Hospital patients	141
Deliveries	8
Minor surgery	157
Clinical examinations	15
Immunizations	
Yellow fever shots	3,584
Smallpox vaccinations	3,964
Other	316

COLOMBIA

During this entire calendar year, USAF provided one five-man medical MTT for a four-day period.

5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. January 1965.
6. ESTIMATED TIME OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. 1 (part time).
 - b. Host Country Military. 5.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 4.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Progress continues within limitation of Colombian Air Force funds.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Shortage of funds. USAF Mission supports effort of host country Air Force to get more funds.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Personnel and amount of funds unknown.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None known.
13. PUBLICITY. Ample publicity is given in the national newspapers.

COLOMBIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. AF-3.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Road Building Project "Orion."
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Adjacent "Tres Esquinas" Air Base.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. This is a road project that bisects the jungle from Tres Esquinas to Montanitas. The Colombian Air Force was designated exclusive agent because Tres Esquinas is an Air Force Base, and the base is charged with the development of this region. The road project is being constructed from both communities. Some 18 kilometers have been constructed from the Tres Esquinas end and some 24 kilometers from Montanitas. This is all funded by the Colombian Air Force.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 6 December 1963.
6. ESTIMATED TIME OF COMPLETION. Unknown.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military. 1 (part time).
 - b. Host Country Military. Approximately 7.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 11.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Progress continues, but is limited due to the shortage of personnel and funds.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Lack of funds. USAF Mission supports effort of host country Air Force to get more funds.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Personnel, transportation. Amount of funds expended unknown.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Very little publicity has been given this project because of its slow progress.

CIVIC ACTION PROJECTS

COLOMBIAN JOINT PROJECTS

COLOMBIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. J-1
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Health Posts (Field Dispensaries)
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT
 - a. The Army is operating health posts at the following locations:

J-1a1 Quebradanegra	J-1a9 Florian
J-1a2 Buenavista	J-1a10 Cumaribo
J-1a3 San Antonio de Sevilla	J-1a11 Medellin de Ariari
J-1a4 San Antonio de Balboa	J-1a12 Valparaiso
J-1a5 Miravalles	J-1a13 Rio Blanco
J-1a6 Santa Lucia	J-1a14 Doncello
J-1a7 Planadas	J-1a15 La Belleza
J-1a8 Jesus Maria	J-1a16 Venecia
 - b. The Navy operates two floating dispensaries and small hospitals at:

J-1n1 Leticia
J-1n2 Orocué
J-1n3 Leguizamo
 - c. The Air Force operates a health post at:

J-1af1 Tres Esquinas

4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The Colombian Military Forces operate the above listed health posts in areas of violence or former violence. Most of the posts have limited dental and medical equipment (mostly MAP supplied), potable water, generators for operation of equipment and lighting, visiting doctors and dentists, and permanent nurses and first aid men. Money for drugs and expendable supplies is from USAID. The civic action health centers treat about 27,000 patients each year. They have been of great help in raising the health standards of the people in the areas where they operate and serve as a constant reminder of the government's interest in the people.

COLOMBIA

5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. February 1964.

6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. December 1969.

7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL

a. U. S. Military

(1) Full time - 1.

(2) Part time - 3.

b. Host Country Military. 40.

c. Host Country Civilian. 40.

8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. This is a continuing project. The number of people treated has continued at a high level. Some posts will soon be turned over to civilian health entities or will have their equipment transferred to areas where there is greater need when civilian health facilities will have been established nearby.

9. PROBLEM AREAS. The main problem is in administration, such as getting reports and drug and supply requisitions in regularly and on time. The USMILGP and civic action MTTs have made some progress in improving these procedures and will continue this work. The shortage of medical and paramedical personnel remains a problem, but considering the nationwide shortage of these personnel, the health post program is fairing well. If funding can be secured for the Intern/Resident Program, graduates can be used to increase services in health posts. The Colombian Air Force's Flying Dispensary ceased operations when the Catalina Flying Boat that housed it was lost on landing early in the year. The equipment was not on board, however, and it is proposed to put it back into operation as soon as a replacement aircraft can be obtained.

10. U. S. SUPPORT. Twenty-three surgical, dental, and medical sets; 22 phase I and 19 phase II Emergency medical treatment units; 19 jeep ambulances; and 12 generators were furnished by MAP to equip the posts initially. Leticia Hospital received \$15,000 (U. S.) in Cold War funds and an X-Ray machine. AID Funding Summary follows:

COLOMBIA

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	*** <u>Local Currency Grants</u>	*** <u>Local Currency Loans</u>
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>	160,000		1,080,000	
<u>All Prior Years Expended</u>	125,000*			
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>	5,000		1,550,000**	
<u>Current Year Expended</u>				
<u>Budget Year Proposed Obligated</u>	60,000		1,300,000	
<u>Budget Year Proposed Expended</u>	60,000		1,300,000	

* Estimate, since USAID Mission figures on expenditures are not maintained by separate sub-activity. Figure will increase as pipeline items are received.

** Pending receipt.

*** In equivalent dollars.

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Personnel, buildings, and some equipment. Funding amount unknown.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None known.

13. PUBLICITY. Health posts receive good publicity when they are started, but it requires a continuing effort to maintain this effort.

COLOMBIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. J-2.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Literacy Training.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. This project is being carried out at seven Army, one Navy, and one Air Force induction and recruit training centers.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Electronic equipment, tapes, and booklets were purchased by USAID in 1963 for nine centers. Literacy training is given to recruits with less than a third grade reading and writing skill level to attempt to bring them up to at least that level. In the Army the literacy rate is raised from 40% to 85% upon completion of basic training, in the Navy from 95% to almost 100%, and in the Air Force from 50% to 90%. Training is continued in the new unit with military or civilian instructors depending on the tactical situation.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1963.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - 0.
 - (2) Part time - 1.
 - b. Host Country Military. 50.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 10.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. This is a continuing project with the indicated percentages of recruits successfully completing the course. In 1965 3,500 men were taught to read and write. This year the first group to receive the training began to return to civilian life as their terms of service ended.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None apparent.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary follows:

COLOMBIA

Dollar
Grants

All Prior Years
Obligated

24,000

All Prior Years
Expended

24,000

No further U. S. funding support is provided.

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Host country supports with personnel and facilities. Funding amount is unknown.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None known.

13. PUBLICITY. This project has not received much publicity recently. USMILGP and MTT will work to try to get continuing publicity for this project.

COLOMBIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. J-3.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Youth Camps.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Various locations throughout Colombia.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Designed to strengthen the ties between the military forces and youth from potential or actual violence areas and to improve the lives of these youths. Camps last for three weeks and each is attended by 30 boys between 12 and 16 years of age selected from poor families in potential or actual violence areas. The boys are given some clothing, toilet articles, and school supplies. Camps are held on or near military posts. The boys receive instruction in civics, history, geography, personal hygiene, first aid, sanitation, group activities, and sports. They take trips to nearby points of interest.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1964.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - 0.
 - (2) Part time - 1.
 - b. Host Country Military. 140.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 40.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Thirty-two camps were held during 1965.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Because of desire to have as many camps as possible and over-estimation of local help, money allocated per camp was barely adequate. More will be allocated per camp next year.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. \$15,000 (U. S.) from USSOUTHCOM Special Activities Funds were allotted for 1965. Attached USAID Funding Summary follows:

COLOMBIA

	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Grants</u>	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Loans</u>	*** <u>Local</u> <u>Currency</u> <u>Grants</u>	*** <u>Local</u> <u>Currency</u> <u>Loans</u>
<u>All Prior Years</u> <u>Obligated</u>			810,000**	
<u>All Prior Years</u> <u>Expended</u>				
<u>Current Year</u> <u>Obligated</u>				
<u>Current Year</u> <u>Expended</u>				
<u>Budget Year</u> <u>Proposed</u> <u>Obligated</u>			700,000	
<u>Budget Year</u> <u>Proposed</u> <u>Expended</u>			700,000	

** Pending receipt.

*** In equivalent dollars.

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Military personnel, local volunteer help from teachers, and contributions in money from local merchants. Funding amount unknown.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None known.

13. PUBLICITY. This program received excellent local and national publicity through all media.

COLOMBIA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. J-4.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Civic Action Days.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Civic action days are conducted by all military units of battalion size, brigade headquarters, school, bases and training centers literally all over the country.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. A civic action day consists of a military unit moving into a village after advance publicity and performing services for the villagers and the surrounding population. Almost 200 were held in 1965. Examples of these services are:
 - a. Medical consultations.
 - b. Dental treatment (extractions).
 - c. Immunization and first aid.
 - d. Distribution of CARE packages.
 - e. Haircuts and shoe repair.
 - f. Veterinary services.
 - g. Documentation (cedulas).
 - h. Distribution of locally donated supplies.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
 - a. U. S. Military
 - (1) Full time - 0.
 - (2) Part time - 3.
 - b. Host Country Military. 190 each civic action day.
 - c. Host Country Civilian. 10 each civic action day.

COLOMBIA

8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. This is a continuing project which will be continued until the violence problem is solved. Its progress cannot be measured.

9. PROBLEM AREAS. These civic action days are popular with some of the host country military because they are quick and easy and require no continuing supervision or follow-up. It is for this reason, however, that they are of limited, or even negative, usefulness in some areas. Some commanders have reported that local businessmen refused to contribute to a youth camp in the area because they had already given to units conducting civic action days. CARE also rates the civic action day as one of the least effective ways of using their packages, since often a family gets one package one time and never again. There have often been complaints that the packages have been handed out indiscriminately since the most needy families cannot be picked in one day. The USMILGP and civic action MTT are working with the new Colombian civic action officer to reduce the emphasis on civic action days all over the services so as to concentrate them where they are most needed and useful, e.g., penetration of new areas. Distribution of CARE packages will be more closely supervised and reported, and they are to be distributed to selected needy families throughout the year. Some will be held in reserve for emergencies and special operations, and others will be used as incentives in self-help projects.

10. U. S. SUPPORT. 40,000 CARE food packages.

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. This includes personnel, local donations of money and supplies, and drugs. Funding amount is unknown.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None known.

13. PUBLICITY. Civic action days are always preceded and followed by local and national publicity and are probably the best known aspect of the civic action program although probably not deservedly so.